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Physical Sciences Achieve Year of Notable Discovery; 1936 Views New Horizons

More Than 27,000 Advances in Various Fields Made During 1935

Leaders Recount Most Outstanding

Exploration, Engineering, Chemistry, Physics, Astronomy Expand Scope

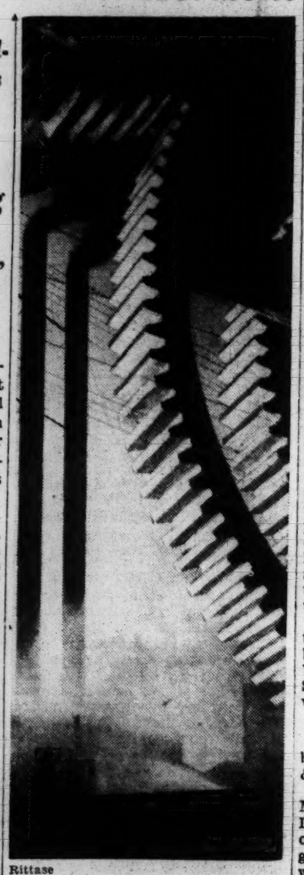
New horizons for natural scientists of 1936 to explore show last year to have been a most fruitful one for applied science. More than 27,000 separate advances in major fields were recorded for 1935—planks for a gossamer ship to lands still unknown.

Tang of adventure rewards scientific exploration in new worlds, whether they be seen dimly through powerful telescopes at distances computed in sextillions of miles, or considered philosophically as whirling within the infinitesimal confines of an atom. Combating a universe whose dimensions are fast exhausting human ability to comprehend, astronomers thrust aside old frontiers and old measuring sticks. Meanwhile, atomic physicists peer within the whirling vortices of atoms to demand why similar order is needful there.

Two explorers cast off from earth in a balloon to see for themselves what the world looks like from more than 13 miles in the air. Two others receive international recognition for discovering the "worlds" of neutron and positron. Thus is matter resolved to a substratum almost beyond explanation in terms of former theories on the nature of "ultimate realities."

The past year has seen the Pacific spanned by a commercial air line; human history was pushed back to 10,000 B. C.; Nova Herculis reached the height of its brilliance and declined; the moon was blamed for tides in rock and atmosphere as well as of the sea; new elements were built up artificially to form additional members of the atomic scale; the Normandie was completed and established a new transatlantic record on her maiden voyage, and pressures equal to those 100 miles below the earth's surface were duplicated in the laboratory.

A few of the more outstanding achievements recognized as highly important to science by leaders in the several fields are shown under categorical headings. Nearly every advance mentioned received prominent place in the news columns of The Christian Science Monitor last year:



Rittase

Industry Geared to Research
Vapors of Test Tubes Today; Smoke of Factories Tomorrow

Engineering

Reviewed by Dr. Karl T. Compton
President, American Association for the Advancement of Science

Among outstanding advances for engineering during the past year one of the foremost in my opinion would be the co-axial cable developed by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, which enables sending many simultaneous signals over the same cable. This discovery may be the solution to the problems now facing experts working on television transmission hookups.

Two other significant accomplishments by engineers are the completion of Boulder Dam and the beginning of construction on the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco. In addition:

The development of a mechanical device for solving problems of engineering structures involving the use of simultaneous algebraic equations, by Dr. John Wilbur at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

No More Static

Maj. E. H. Armstrong, Columbia University, improved a known method of ultra-shortwave radio transmission eliminating static almost entirely. Even thunderstorms do not mar reception.

Dr. Donald Stockbarger of Massachusetts Institute of Technology discovered a method of growing lithium fluoride crystals for extra fine optical use.

A method of transmitting power over long distances by changing indirect current to direct with thyrathron tubes was developed by General Electric.

New Coat for Steel

A practical method of coating steel with noncorrosive aluminum was developed by Dr. Colin Fink, Columbia.

An automobile tunnel beneath the Hudson was "holed through" at West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.

A new alloy called "alnico" for use in permanent magnets was discovered by General Electric engineers. Magnets of "alnico" will lift 60 times their weight.

RCA begins experiments with new high detail television transmission.

Astronomy

Reviewed by Dr. Harlow Shapley
Director of Harvard College Observatory

The number of mysteries uncovered again appears in excess of mysteries solved. Nevertheless, enthusiasm exceeds discouragement, and more new projects were inaugurated than old ones completed or abandoned.

I should name first among the high lights of 1935, the preliminary results announced by Trumpler of Lick Observatory on his test of the relativity theory. For blue, super-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Talmadge Spoils Harmony Move As Democrats Meet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—In sessions made lively by the presence of one of President Roosevelt's sharpest critics, Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, the Democratic National Committee met here today and passed a blanket resolution approving the New Deal. The only dissenting voice was Governor Talmadge's, who sat grim and silent, for the most part, as he opened his anti-Roosevelt campaign right within the family circle.

The committee will also name the convention city. The choice lies between Chicago and Philadelphia, both of which have large and well-financed delegations here seeking the meeting. Decision rests with President Roosevelt, since factors favoring the cities are about even. Hotel lobby talk leans strongly toward Chicago.

Two Thirds Rule

The committee is also considering, and is expected to recommend to the convention, abrogation of the rule requiring that nomination of a candidate be by a two-thirds majority. This requirement obtains only in the Democratic convention, with the Republicans needing only a simple majority, and has led to many protracted conventions and bitter struggles in the past.

If the committee recommends ending the rule, it will have great weight with the convention, but that body makes its own rules, and will pass final judgment—by a two-thirds majority. Repeal of the rule has been proposed at many conventions, but has always been opposed for personal reasons by one candidate or another. Since this year Mr. Roosevelt is sure to be renominated, there is not the selfish interest for retaining a century-old provision

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Citizen Observers Seek to Cut Traffic Accidents in Seattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The organization of reliable citizens as "traffic observers" is the result of the effort of community, veteran, and service clubs of this city to better its traffic record. These observers will report traffic discrepancies to the police.

These observers, carefully chosen by each civic club president after weeks of preparation, and located in each district in the city, will have authority and a standing that the casual observer does not have. One complaint from these observers will result in a letter from the police department to the offender. A second complaint will be followed by a firmer letter, and on the third complaint, the law breaker will be brought to trial.

Disregard of traffic signals, driving through arterials, speeding, and other serious offenses will be reported, and it is expected that the thought of being "observed" will have its salutary effect. The observer will not be known and even the police will only know him as a number.

When he is required as a witness, however, he must appear in court. It is this provision that is putting teeth into the plan. In other cities where the same device has been attempted the difficulty came in getting complainants to appear as witnesses.

Morgan Battle For War Trade Beat Bonbright

Head of Firm Admits With Chuckle That British Favored Him

Had Official Help

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—J. P. Morgan & Co. clashed with the rival banking firm of Bonbright & Co. in a struggle to secure the French Government agency for war purchases in America in 1915, evidence before the Nye Committee revealed today, and ambassadors and war ministers were moved against each other at that time like pawns in a game of chess.

Documents were read into the record today from Parmley Herrick to Frederick C. Walcott, later Republican Senator from Connecticut, declaring that his father, Myron C Herrick, then United States Ambassador to France, would be interested to know that the Bonbright firm was seeking the war business.

The younger Mr. Herrick was then connected with the Bonbright branch firm at Cleveland while Mr. Walcott was in the New York office. Speaking of his father, Mr. Herrick wrote:

British Favored Morgan

"I think he has already told Ambassador Jusserand about Bonbright & Co. and of my interest in it."

J. Pierpont Morgan, head of the Morgan firm, who with Thomas W. Lamont and George Whitney and other members of the House of Morgan, are before the committee as witnesses, interjected at this point that the British Government had been eager to see the Morgan Company get the contract as Morgan already held a similar contract with the British, and they opposed a competition for war goods in the United States.

"I know Lloyd George favored us," said Mr. Morgan referring to the then British Minister of Finance. "In fact he told me so."

Had an Ace Up Sleeve

The Morgan partners today chuckled as the story of their discomfited rival went into the record, including a cable from the Bonbright New York office to its Paris branch, declaring that you "must clinch our bargain before our competitor pulls ace from sleeve." The "ace" referred to was the endorsement by the British of the Morgan firm.

At one point in the hearing a memorandum of Paul Warburg, member of the Federal Reserve Board, was read, attributing the success of the Hughes Republicans in the 1916 election, in the northeastern states, to the presents of big war contracts there.

"You talk as though businessmen

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Eden at Helm; Tries to Save Naval Parley

Japan Stands Firm on Demands—Delegates Threaten to Quit

Session Postponed

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LONDON, Jan. 9—Great Britain threw its best diplomacy into the breach today in a final, desperate effort to save the International Naval Conference from wrecking on the rocks of disagreement.

Fearful that flat Japanese refusals to discuss anything but total tonnage limitation might cause an immediate collapse of the conference and end all naval limitations, Mr. Anthony Eden, Britain's new Foreign Secretary, stepped into the issue personally.

He decided to attempt to induce the Japanese to assume a more conciliatory attitude in a special private meeting late today at the foreign office.

Strong Effort Made

Working day and night on the critical European situation arising from the Italo-Ethiopian war, Mr. Eden previously had been inactive in the naval discussions, although he is president of the conference.

The enlistment of his powers for the first time, to lift the conference from its deadlock, was interpreted to mean the British frankly recognized the seriousness of the situation and were using every effort to relieve it.

While the Japanese made no threats to walk out of the conference, it was known they were negotiating under the strictest instructions from the Tokyo Government.

Cling to Parity Demand

Authoritative sources conceded a strong possibility that the Japanese would quit the parley or break up the negotiations by reiterating their position in such a manner as to make evident the futility of attempting to continue the conference.

Japanese spokesmen declared they were interested first and last in the total tonnage question—under which they demand equality—and were not at all interested in other aspects of naval limitations to which the conference sought to turn.

Japanese correspondents with their delegation cabled to Tokyo a possibility that Admiral Osami Nagano, chief Japanese delegate, and Matsuzo Nagai might sail for home Jan. 24 or 31.

It was finally decided to postpone the scheduled session for Friday until Monday, after the Japanese, in a private meeting with the British delegates, had demanded that the question of fleet equality be taken up immediately.

Quotes From Congress

Appropriated Overcoat—Townsend Plan—Jackson Day Dinner—Financing—Doctrine of Scarcity —Neutrality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Some of the pithy, revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches on topics of interest in the United States and in foreign affairs are set apart in the following pertinent paragraphs:

* * *

Representative John S. McGroarty (D) California, sponsor of the Old Age Revolving Pension bill:

"I understood the calendar today called for appropriations. Somebody has appropriated my overcoat (applause and laughter). At Christmas time Mrs. McGroarty astounded me by presenting me in Los Angeles, from a fine tailoring establishment, a $100 overcoat."

Mr. Ekwall: "Is it a revolving overcoat? (Laughter.)

Mr. McGroarty: "Yes, it has revolved into somebody else's hands. (Laughter.) I was amazed and distressed to think that Mrs. McGroarty should spend that much money on an overcoat for me, because I did not think Providence ever intended that I should wear a $100 overcoat. But it is gone, Mr. Chairman.

"There are thieves around here. (Laughter.) Perhaps not here. You may remember the cartoon of Andy Gump, when Min wakened him in the night and said 'Andy, there is a robber in the house.' Andy yawned and rubbed his eyes and said: 'No; not in the House; maybe in the Senate. (Laughter.) I do not mind losing this overcoat. I had no business to have such an overcoat in the beginning. (Laughter.) But you men have overcoats, and I do not want to see you lose them. We do not wear overcoats in California. We do not need them. I brought it here because they said it would be cold in Washington. But, Mr. Chairman, something really ought to be done."

* * *

Representative Charles L. Gifford (R) Massachusetts: I would say that even the present social and economic system, in spite of such faults as it may have, is far, far better than the Townsend Plan. That would not only fail to bring the benefits to the aged or the nation at large claimed for it, but would necessarily result in disaster and probably ruin.

* * *

Representative Hamilton Fish Jr. (R), New York: The new dealers, with the approval of the President, have arranged a huge dinner tonight at the Mayflower Hotel at Washington to celebrate Jackson's birthday at the cost of $50 per plate.

I am reminded of the fifth chapter of the book of Daniel, the first verse of which reads as follows: "Belshazzar the King made a great feast to a thousand of his lords, and drank wine before the thousand." In the midst of this extravagant, luxurious, and golden feast a handwriting unknown even to the royal magicians and "brain trusters" of those days troubled and alarmed the King. "And this is the writing that was written, 'Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin.'" The interpretation thereof, paraphrased to apply to modern conditions—the new-deal Democracy and the $50-a-plate "Rooseveltian dinner"—is "mene," the people have numbered thy kingdom and will end it; "tekel," thou art weighed in the balances and art found wanting; "upharsin," thy kingdom is divided and will be given to the Republicans with the aid of deceived and disgusted Jacksonian and Jeffersonian Democrats.

* * *

Representative Thomas L. Blanton (D), Texas:

When Republicans need money to finance their campaigns they send out little messages to their rich angels and the money comes

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Commission Plans to Aid Idle Youth

Director Discussing Five-Year Study Finds Present Prospect Dark

Means Readjustment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—If unemployed youth are to find jobs in any great numbers in the near future, they will have to look to fields outside agriculture and industry, Dr. Homer P. Rainey, director of the American Youth Commission, advised today.

In a preliminary discussion of problems to be tackled in a five-year survey of youth problems financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, Dr. Rainey told members of the commission, here for a two-day meeting, that he was none too optimistic about the probability of immediate widespread employment for jobless young people.

Great Problem of Youth

The commission, a nongovernmental group organized in September by the American Council on Education, was presided over by the temporary chairman, Newton D. Baker. Other members present included Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, novelist; Henry I. Harriman, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, and Dr. George F. Zook, president of the council.

Employment was described by Dr. Rainey as "foremost among youth problems," although he also discussed health, education, recreation and delinquency. He estimated that 5,500,000 youths 16 to 25 years of age are unemployed and out of school

Wide World

Dr. Homer P. Rainey
Director of the American Youth Commission

and 2,875,000 young people have recently been on relief.

A growing indication that a large part of any prospective increase in employment will be in the public and professional and in the domestic and personal service fields was voiced by Dr. Rainey.

"Any considerable increase in man power employed in agriculture seems to be out of the range of probability, and the rapid stride of technological improvements in manufacturing and transportation appears to indicate increased production without proportionately increased employment," Dr. Rainey explained.

Ample Room in Other Fields

"On the other hand," he said, "the public services are undermanned. Schools are crowded; the need for teachers is great. Public recreational services are in the embryonic stage, and it is anticipated that large numbers will be entering this field. Public libraries and almost every type of public agency, both social and cultural, are also understaffed. Domestic and personal services are probably due for great expansion."

Dr. Rainey made the point that women are at present leading in most of these fields and if such remains the case, other jobs must be found for young men. "Or, perhaps young men may be encouraged to enter public and personal service more," he added.

A serious problem growing out of the unemployment situation, according to the director, is youth's lack of desire to work.

"When one has been without a job

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Italy's Failure To Pay for Arms Worries Austria

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—All is not profits in the antisanctions front here in Austria.

Thus, the cellulose factory of St. Magdalena, near Villach, has dismissed 200 workmen and is shortly expected to close down altogether because of Italian failure to pay for goods delivered.

The cellulose industry is one of the most important Austrian industries. In peacetime it serves the paper mills. In wartime its products are turned into explosives. The St. Magdalena report is held to show that there are Austrian cellulose factories which are working exclusively for the needs of Italian war industry. At the same time, it is said to be much easier to manufacture goods for Italy than to be paid for them and that the Austrian breach in the sanctions front will prove to be a much less profitable business than was originally expected by some of the Viennese war profiteers.

Competition

Austria's closest competitor in the Italian market for timber, wood and all those materials which serve to make cellulose was Yugoslavia, which exported from the Slovenian forests on the Italian frontier considerable quantities of wood to Italy. Yugoslavia's application of sanctions has hit its wood exporters, who are demanding compensation. It is understood that other corporations of merchants are being encouraged by the Government to press for compensation so as to give the Yugoslav Government good grounds on which to claim indemnities in Geneva as a price for their participation in economic sanctions against Italy. The other two members of the Little Entente, namely Czechoslovakia and Roumania, are said to be following similar tactics with a view to common action in the League.

Almost one third of Austria's total exports of raw produce goes to Italy. The percentage of manufactured goods is a little lower, 15 per cent to 18 per cent.

Full Speed on Arms

The Austrian arms factories at Steyr, Hirtenberg and Donauwitz are working at full speed, but not, it is believed, for the rearming of the newly created Austrian Militia.

The Steyr works make tanks and lorries, the Hirtenberg factory machine guns and munitions, while Donauwitz produces iron. The total production of these three factories is, of course, small compared with the large needs of Italy.

The demand for metal workers here has increased to such an extent lately that wood turners are now having emergency tuition to enable them to work in the arms and munitions factories.

Austria is rich in iron ore, but her factories cannot cope with the whole amount of raw iron that must be worked into bars or in steel. Therefore, the building of two new foundries is being planned, with Italian money, if the latter is available.

It is thought, however, that the proposed closing down of the cellulose factory of St. Magdalena will serve as a timely warning to those who are contemplating business extensions on the assumption that they will get cash from Italy, instead of the rapidly depreciating bonds that have lately been used by Il Duce to pay for his purchases in friendly countries which are not willing to enforce sanctions.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Jan. 9

Landon—Bids Farmers Accept AAA Decision

Topeka, Kan. — Gov. Alf Landon made a very limited statement on the farm problem, the Associated Press reports—his first since he loomed as a possible presidential candidate.

He asked Kansas farmers to accept the Supreme Court AAA decision with sportsmanship, and to work for means within the Constitution to secure "farm prices comparable to prices of other commodities."

He did not specify those "means."

Mediterranean—French Begin Fleet Loading

Brest, France (AP) — The second squadron of the French Navy began loading munitions and supplies for its 45-day cruise in African waters beginning Jan. 14.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris — This is the story of the French fleet maneuvers as understood in well-informed circles here:

Britain asked France, during recent technical negotiations, to augment its Mediterranean fleet with ships from the Atlantic. France demurred, contending this would constitute too direct a provocation of Italy. A compromise was then worked out.

The French second squadron from Brest will drop anchor at Casablanca, a few hours, steaming from Gibraltar, just before the League Council takes up the oil sanction at Geneva. Simultaneously the Mediterranean first squadron from Toulon will be maneuvering off Provence and Corsica. These gestures of equipped, mobilized squadrons are expected to serve as adequate insurance against any desperate Italian attack—insurance also designed to warn off such an act, in the name of the collective peace system.

Italo-French—Rumors of Rift Minimized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rome — The Italian-French border is not being regarrisoned, it was significantly disclosed in authoritative circles here. A report of a flag presentation to a regiment along the border had caused rumors of a refortification in defiance of the Italo-French agreement of last spring. It is now pointed out that only special troops, and not the regular units, were withdrawn under the Italo-French agreement.

This incident served to strengthen the impression that no serious rift with France has developed.

In Ethiopia—Desta Demtu Claims Victory

Addis Ababa — Well-informed sources said that a recent Italian advance in the South had been thrown back by Ras Desta Demtu, the Associated Press reports. The Ethiopian Government is said to have heard from Desta Demtu that 60,000 Ethiopians had defeated 18,000 Italians and 25,000 Somalis in the Dolo region. The Italian forces had attempted to invade the Great African Rift Valley from Dolo westward to Sidamo Province

Meanwhile, the Government revealed the text of an urgent command from Emperor Haile Selassie forbidding any change from guerrilla strategy into massed attacks. He also called for supplies for the troops in accordance with a detailed system of levies. Couriers dispatched copies to all parts of the empire.

The High Coptic Bishop added a note excommunicating all those who disobeyed the Imperial order.

Reich Jobless—Total Increases in December

Berlin — German unemployment increased by 522,000 in December, the Associated Press reports from official figures. The total of unemployment—2,507,000—is approximately 100,000 under December of 1934.

After Planes—Haile Selassie Sends Adviser

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris — Emperor Haile Selassie's chief aviation adviser sailed for America and presumably will be told: "No airplanes for export to Ethiopia." He is a French flier, René Drouillet, who admittedly came from Ethiopia to purchase planes and equipment for the Emperor.

On arrival he may read these official words:

"I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, . . . do hereby declare and proclaim that the articles listed below shall be considered arms, ammunition and implements of war (which) it shall be unlawful to export . . . for the use of a belligerent country:

"Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, . . . designed . . . for aerial combat."

G. O. P.—Old Guard Found Out of National Favor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York — The impression of widespread distaste for the old-line Republican Party leaders was brought back from a national tour by Nicholas Roosevelt, former Minister to Hungary and editorial expert for the New York Herald Tribune.

"Although I found great disaffection for the New Deal," he told a Republican group, "I also discerned marked dissatisfaction with the conservative Republican leaders, especially Mr. Hoover. I do not see him as a candidate, and the same sentiment prevails for Ogden Mills. These and other actual leaders of the Republican Party are out of touch with the feelings of the party."

Farm Program—Currency Expansion Proposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — Determined efforts continued to reach agreement on a farm program, although there is great uncertainty over lines to follow. At the White House, the third of a series of conferences between Presi-

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Boston Still Waits for Kit To Fight Snow

Fin Com Blamed for Delay as Forecasts of Storm Are Issued

Boston Today—*also sees*—Northeaster warnings hoisted by Weather Bureau—Bread price due to drop as millers take processing tax off flour—Increased dock charges give concern to local businessmen—Policeman turn literatist in Journal entry.

Snow—And Boston Still Without Equipment

Heavy snow warnings flew in Boston today, but the city still was without the $673,000 worth of new equipment needed to clear streets expeditiously. Just when the equipment might be in service remained today obscured behind complexities of city administration which seemed—like the currently popular song—to go 'round and around.

Just as D. Frank Doherty, city purchasing agent assured the Monitor that certain manufacturers had been advised to prepare the 125 trucks, eight tractors, 12 snow loaders, and 17 sand spreaders for delivery and that the equipment would surely be here within from three to six weeks, the matter was unexpectedly further complicated by the Finance Commission. This body ordered a letter sent to Mr. Doherty today asking him to give no formal orders for the equipment until their present investigation of the snow situation is completed. Whether Mr. Doherty, acting under Mayor Mansfield's orders, would observe the Finance Commission request or not could not be learned.

Just a year ago Boston traffic was held in icy grip for five days as crews struggled with equipment they said was inadequate. The City Council investigated the condition of Boston's snow equipment and advised purchase of $800,000 worth of new machinery.

Last June 11 the Finance Commission hired a special investigator to look into this recommendation.

Mayor Mansfield, in September, appointed a committee headed by Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Chamber of Commerce, to consider the snow removal problem. This committee a month later advised purchase of $700,000 worth of new equipment.

The council and the Finance Commission studied this recommendation for two months and then on Dec. 3, the council voted the loan order for purchase. The Mayor and the purchasing agent have spent the last month in considering what brands of equipment to buy. Their initial choice of 52 White trucks has already drawn Finance Commission fire.

Weather—Heavy Wind And Snow Are Forecast

Northeastern storm warnings went up along the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport today. A strong wind, reaching gale proportions tonight and bringing snow was predicted by the United States Weather Bureau in Boston.

Just how much snow was in prospect for Boston tonight and tomorrow could not be forecast. The normal January snow fall, taken over a 10-year average, is nine inches. With the month already a third gone, Boston this year has had no appreciable snow fall.

Flour—Price Drop Forecasts Cheaper Bread

Prospects for lowered prices bakers' bread and pastry and on bu... flour for housewives who do their own baking loomed today for Greater Boston and New England bakeries and housewives when wholesale prices of flour dropped on Boston's "Bourse" anywhere from $1.10 to $1.40 a barrel. These were the first repercussions of the momentous AAA decision as mill after mill today wired its Boston selling agents to cut off the processing tax on flour.

This still left local bakers with a problem. Bakers have been trying to get higher prices for bread in the Boston area, but opposition to their plan has been too strong. Retail bread prices were boosted in Connecticut and fell off. Boston bakers were so "close to the wind" by the former processing taxes that there was no fun in it. With a substantial sum shaved off flour prices, it is felt by the baking trade that if bread prices can remain where they are now, the long-sought pot of gold is in sight for them.

Dockage—Steamship Lines Oppose Change

At the very moment when ocean commerce is turning upward and Boston's docks are piled high with freight waiting to be moved, shippers, railroad men and terminal operators were pondering today a new move to increase the cost of doing ocean business.

It all goes back to a plan forwarded two or three years ago by Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, to place a dockage charge on all ships docking at railroad-owned freight terminals. Although it was intended to help

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

President Shy of Comment On Invalidating of AAA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—To a visible audience composed largely of new dealers on edge with anxiety about their future, President Roosevelt last night repeated:

"We will not retreat."

He was addressing not only the Washington group but Jackson Day dinners being held in all parts of the country by members of the Democratic Party, for the purpose of raising funds, of which it is understood that some $250,000 were garnered.

Over the $50-a-plate dinner—$45 for the party chest, $5 for the meal—hung the shadow of the Supreme Court. But the audience was eager to hear the President throw down a fighting challenge, and picked up with applause every phrase in his address which could possibly imply a determination to press forward with reform. The President himself was much more cautious.

Nothing of Constitution

There was nothing in the speech indicating an intention to push a constitutional amendment—possibly because he may have been reading today's results of the Literary Digest poll, which show that he was a three-to-two lead in only eight states out of the 48, and 22 states are three-to-two against him.

Under such circumstances, even if the poll is to a degree misrepresentative, success of a constitutional amendment is evidently out of the question.

Therefore Mr. Roosevelt only said cautiously:

To Study Both Sides

"I know you will not be surprised by lack of comment on my part tonight on the decision by the Supreme Court two days ago.

"I cannot, and I will not, render offhand judgment without studying, with the utmost care, two of the most momentous opinions ever rendered in a case before the Supreme Court of the United States. The ultimate results of the language of these opinions will profoundly affect the lives of Americans for many years to come.

To Keep Up Farm Fight

"It is enough to say that the attainment of justice, and a continuation of prosperity for American agriculture, remains an immediate and constant objective of my Administration."

Though it was a Jackson Day dinner, and his speech abounded in references to Old Hickory, the President did not come within a dozen miles of quoting Andrew Jackson's famous dictum, after the Supreme Court's decision in the case of the Cherokee Nation: "John Marshall has made his decision. Now let him enforce it." As a skilled orator, the President must have longed to play with this historic phrase; as a political watchman, he recognized its inadvisability.

But the President did give rhetorical aid and comfort to his partisans in a dozen phrases which could be read two ways. This he managed by drawing a parallel between Andrew Jackson's position and his own:

Jackson appealed to the average man. Jackson's purposes and character were "to the masses of his countrymen, an open book. Jackson championed the exploited and downtrodden." Jackson "sought social justice and fought for human rights in his many battles to protect the people against autocratic or oligarchic aggression." Jackson was pursued with "relentless hatred." Jackson was opposed by an overwhelming proportion of the material power of the country, he was fought by the press.

Drew Inferential Parallel

"Haughty and sterile intellectualism opposed him," ran one of the President's most effective phrases, which the audience applauded uproariously, obviously reading a current meaning into the sentence. "Musty reaction disapproved him. Hollow and outworn traditionalism shook a trembling finger at him. It seemed that sometimes all were against him—all but the people of the United States."

When, in the next breath, the President said, "History so often repeats itself!" the crowd burst into cheers of affirmation. But still nothing about John Marshall and his decision.

Then, referring to the current political campaign . . .

Comic Relief

"I am becoming dimly conscious (good round laughter) of the fact that this year we are to have a national election."

The President laid down his conception of the clash of forces: "The basic issue will be the retention of popular government." Into this sentence, again, the audience read implications involving the place of the Supreme Court in the American balance of power.

Mr. Roosevelt urged the audience to act as a disseminating force, to "spread the facts abroad, each and every one of you interested in getting at the truth that lies behind the smokescreen of charges and counter-charges of a national campaign."

The Flood of Messages

In an effort to indicate his strong grip on the common man, the President declared that after his annual message last Friday night he received more appreciative letters and telegrams than at any time since the critical days of the spring of 1933.

The only report given out by the White House secretary was on last Saturday, when it was said that 300 messages had been received, 28 of them unfavorable. Of these messages, Mr. Roosevelt said many came from families, and others from businessmen who wish to be saved "from being plowed under by the small minority of businessmen and financiers against whom I shall continue to wage war."

Appeals to Youth

And finally he appealed to "the temper of youth" to carry on the economic fight. . . . "Our enemies are the forces of privilege and greed within our borders. . . . The people of America know the heart and the purpose of their government. They and we will not retreat."

The President's words went to other Jackson Day dinners in all parts of the country. The prime purpose of the whole affair was to refill the sadly depleted party war chests, now that the usual wealthy sources—corporate and individual—are mostly dried up, or diverted to the American Liberty League and the Republicans.

Dinner No Lucullan Feast

James A. Farley, the national chairman, therefore chose to raise money by charging people too much for their dinner. In Washington, the $50 dinner was a very modest affair as far as gastronomy went. It was far from the Lucullan feast portrayed by critics. There was a small tomato stuffed with a little sea food; a thick soup said to be made of terrapin; capon with bacon, broccoli, and rice; a romaine salad, a strawberry sundae with whipped cream, coffee.

The visible audience here was compounded of new-deal employees, many of whom were persuaded to go by diligent follow-up work of the Democratic National Committee, party wheel-horses who have not deserted the New Deal, and a representative group of congressional and Cabinet leaders.

Mr. Roosevelt sat between Mr. Farley and J. Bruce Kremer, former national committeeman from Montana and now a Washington lawyer-lobbyist.

Notable by their absence were such one-time party leaders as the presidential candidates John W. Davis—who was in town—James M. Cox, and Alfred E. Smith. Former Gov. Albert C. Ritchie, who lives near by and is frequently in Washington, was not there, nor was Gov. Eugene Talmadge, who was in the same hotel. One guest at the dinner removed his coat, and since he bore a distinct facial resemblance to Gov. Talmadge, even to the drooping lock of hair, some guests expected fireworks.

In any event some facetious people were disappointed who fancied that, having delivered an admittedly political speech to Congress on Friday, the President might give his message "on the state of the Union" to the Jackson Day dinner.

Lumière to Show 40-Year-Old Films

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE first public cinematograph show ever given in Great Britain is to be repeated here Feb. 20, 1936—just 40 years later. Louis Lumière, who presented the original performance, is to show the 12 films at the Regent Street Polytechnic on Feb. 20, when the original projector is to be used.

Talmadge Disrupts Democratic Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

first used to nominate Martin Van Buren for the vice-presidency at Baltimore in 1832.

Under the majority rule, to mention only a few, the Democratic Party probably would have renominated aVn Buren instead of James K.K Polk in 1844, nominated Champ Clark instead of Woodrow Wilson in 1912, and William G. McAdoo instead of John W. Davis in 1924.

Archaic Unit Rule

Democratic conventions also have another archaic device, the unit rule, under which state delegations vote as one man. With a bare majority requirement, and the unit rule, it would be possible to nominate a candidate with a minority of delegates. Use of the unit rule is optional with state delegations.

Reapportionment of delegates to the 1936 convention was today announced by the national committee. The total delegate vote will be 1100. California gets the greatest increase in votes—18—while Missouri loses 6. Michigan gains 8 and Texas 6 votes, and a group including Massachusetts, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, lose 4 each. In addition, 4 votes apiece are gained by New Jersey, New York, and Ohio. Connecticut, Florida, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Washington gain 2 each. Apart from the losses listed above, 2 each were subtracted from Alabama, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Text of Resolution

The text of the Democratic National Committee resolution indorsing the Roosevelt Administration, but opposed by Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, follows:

"With a full realization that political success can be neither permanent nor complete except it be based on public service;

"With the consciousness that the coming campaign will be a struggle for the principle that the first duty of government is toward the welfare of all the people;

"Accepting that it is to be a battle between a small and powerful minority representing the forces of greed and privilege and the masses of our people who ask a fair field for their enterprises and for their right to a decent living, the Democratic National Committee congratulates the nation on the eve of that conflict on its opportunity to ratify the acts of the Administration that has lifted us from the depths of depression and despair to the highland of hope and confidence.

Loyal to President

"Therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of the Democratic National Committee, reaffirm our unanimous and unfaltering loyalty to our great President;

"Be it resolved further that we go on record as heartily indorsing the efforts of our President to cure the economic ills of this country through the Democratic method of working always in close harmony with the Congress, through whom the will of the people is expressed.

"The Democratic party is proud and happy to take this occasion to affirm its allegiance and pay its tribute of respect and admiration to the leader whose matchless courage and faith in the people of our land has given the people of the world an example of pure devotion to public duty and genius of statesmanship that will cause to stand out in the annals of humanity the name of Franklin D. Roosevelt."

College Offers Course On Policies of Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Ky.—A new course on "the press and its relationship to public opinion" is to be inaugurated by the University of Kentucky for the first term of the 1936 summer session.

Recently approved by the university senate, the course will be open only to seniors and graduate students with the consent of instructors. The course will stress propaganda and its effect on public opinion, free publicity, newspaper campaigns and crusades, influence of politics on the press, financial control of the press and its effect on public opinion, ethics and principles of the press in relation to public opinion.

Washington Insights

President, Evidently Sobered by Reception to His NRA Horse and Buggy Days Reference, Parries Queries of Press on AAA—Roosevelt to Shake Supreme Court's Hands at White House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—Twenty-four hours after a decision by the Supreme Court had apparently invalidated most of his three years' work in the White House, President Roosevelt sat back in his office chair and defensively parried pressing questions by 175 newspaper men.

There was none of the defiance which marked his historic press conference following the NRA decision, for his belligerency on that occasion had evoked a considerable national outcry, rightly or wrongly, which militated politically against his side. So at this press conference his game was that of dodge.

But in typical fashion—the disarming sort of gesture which pleases Mr. Roosevelt's friends and infuriates his critics—he began with a joke.

Publicity Man Stooges

"I don't think there's any news," he said in effect, "except that Charlie Michelson needs a haircut." The tousled publicity man from the Democratic National Committee shook his grizzled locks and tartly replied: "Somebody has got to economize around here." Laughter . . . suspensive, anxious laughter, unnatural.

The president looked very little different from usual—his eyes seemed to be more deeply set, and there were dark rings under them, and his face seemed particularly lined. But these signs were very slight.

Mainly, he bore himself with the trained nonchalance of a skillful waiter-for-verdicts.

President Proves Wary

Then the bombardment began. One by one, the reporters began to ask: "What's your policy, Mr. President, after the AAA decision?" . . .

"What did you mean when you said to Congress: 'The Congress has the right, and can find the means, to protect its own prerogatives.'" . . .

"Are you going to propose new legislation?" . . .

"What about the constitutional issue" . . .

"What do you think of the decision anyway?"

And so on, persistently, tirelessly, respectfully.

To every query, the President answered in one way or another: "No news." Had the questions not been dignified and polite, he might have given way to annoyance; indeed, there were opening signs of this which Mr. Roosevelt quickly stifled.

One Little Break Mended

Finally the queries swung around to an aspect of the subject on which he could comment. Yes, he was studying the two decisions of the Court.

"Wait a moment!" somebody broke in, "did you say two decisions?" The President after quick reflection, changed the word to "opinions." Even so this emphasis on the minority opinion is something new. Perhaps it means a great deal, perhaps simply that Justices Stone, Brandeis and Cardozo have put the President's views better than he could himself.

And then he continued . . . Of course he was going to put in an appropriation request immediately to Congress to pay all outstanding obligations on the 1935 crop contracts, and on winter wheat for 1936 which was planted last fall.

Uncertain on New Taxes

"Would there be new taxes?" somebody asked. Here the meagre flow of information again ceased. The President didn't know, he said. He didn't know what would happen to AAA personnel.

"Was it constitutional to pay these existing obligations?"

Without any question, he replied, The President and Congress can meet a moral obligation. Nobody asked him about the moral obligation after the gold clause decision; nobody wanted to be impertinent. A quick questioner did ask if there wasn't a moral obligation to repay the processing taxes, and was sharply told that the President hadn't got around to that yet.

And so ended another historic White House conference. The reporters marched out knowing precisely as much as they knew when they hustled in. No, they knew more . . . they knew that the President was taking the decision with well-controlled outward poise, that he was not going immediately at least to make a stump speech in criticism of a second return to "horse and buggy days."

Thankful for Crumbs

As newspapermen, they were appreciative of the fact that under most previous administrations, there would have been no press conference last night at all. Probably few, if any, newsmen would have had a chance to see the Chief Executive in person for days if not weeks after the decision, had Mr. Hoover's practices—to specify only one President—still prevailed. One or two favored correspondents would have got in to see the Executive, and they would have amiably peddled some second-hand news to their particular friends, who in turn would have relayed it to a wider circle, and so on.

As things stand now, a negative press conference had almost as much meaning as one including a two-hour lecture. It meant that Mr. Roosevelt, having learned one lesson, is now fighting soberly and in grim earnest.

Reception: With the immense irony of coincidence tonight President and Mrs. Roosevelt hold their reception for the judiciary.

The nine black-robed justices are traditionally guests at the White House annually; this year their visit comes in the same week with their most unwelcome decision.

Consequently, there is a great rush for invitations to the reception, and a throng of curious will watch eagerly as President Roosevelt shakes hands with Mr. Justice Roberts, who read the majority decision scrapping AAA. Both are suave men of the world. But it is an amusing situation.

Things are not so amusing for the vast new federal army in Washington. Nearly 6000 workers in the AAA itself are on the anxious seat, and an even larger number in many other alphabetical agencies have similar doubts.

It is often said that bureaucracies do not break up; that they remain a burden on the back of democracies. Now the theory is put to the proof.

Flying Visit: To get a first-hand view of the rehabilitation experiments being carried on in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, has gone on a flying trip to the two outlying bits of American territory under his jurisdiction.

His will be a flying trip, both literally and figuratively. He left Jan. 5 by plane and expects to be back at his desk on the morning of Jan. 14, with a better knowledge of the island's problems and the degree of success with which they are being met under the new regime.

Dolly Madison: The Dolly Madison of American history was the loyal wife of a stanch supporter and successor to Thomas Jefferson, father of the Democratic Party.

A new Dolly Madison received national notice today when she was enlisted by the Republican Party to be assistant director of the Young Republican division of the National Committee. A descendant of the earlier Madisons, the present Dolly Madison comes from Metuchen, N. J., where she has been active in organizing young people in the Republican Party. As state vice-chairman of the Young Republicans, she led three conventions in New Jersey, each of which was considered notably successful.

She has now been called upon to extend her efforts on a national scale. The appearance of a Madison under the Republican banner has led observers to recall the old saying that the radicals of yesterday are the conservatives of today.

Cheaper Food? A New Year's prediction pleasing to the ear of the housewife is made by Donald Montgomery, consumers' counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. He thinks that by next summer meat prices in general should be lower. The peak in pork prices, he said, was reached in September. Since then retail prices have fallen slowly, but probably will not drop further until summer. By early next summer the market is expected to feel the influence of the enlarged pig crop of the last half of 1935.

Mr. Montgomery predicts that fruits and vegetables will be cheaper during 1936; dairy products will be more plentiful, but butter prices will rise with an increase in buying power.

Spring lamb may be a real luxury this year because of the unusual shortage of lambs. Poultry prices are expected to remain high during the early months of the year, but to fall eventually.

Potato and flour prices are considered unpredictable at the present time, since they depend on crop conditions.

Gilding the Orange: In the last year it has become the practice of a number of orange firms to dip off-color oranges into vats of yellow and orange coal-tar dyes to heighten their sales appeal. It is estimated that 90 per cent of the current Florida crop will be so treated.

Housewives by the hundred have been writing to the Department of Agriculture, complaining because they have been tricked into purchasing the brightly colored fruit which proved to be of poor quality when cut.

The department has heard their plea, and has issued an official warning to growers and shippers that action will be taken after Sept. 1, 1936, against interstate shipment of stained oranges whenever the process conceals inferiority.

For some time growers have been required to stamp every stained orange with a plain declaration calling attention to the artificial color, but the flood of complaints received here shows that even with the label, many consumers have found themselves deceived.

As yet the department has not registered any objection to the ethylene gas treatment which merely brings out existing natural color in the peel.

Long's Police Issue In Louisiana Vote

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 9 (AP)—Control of all police officers in the State by the forces of the late Senator Huey P. Long became a sore spot in the Jan. 21 primary campaign yesterday.

Congressman Cleveland Dear, anti-Long candidate for Governor, said at Gillam yesterday before leaving for Washington to vote on the bonus question, that state-controlled policemen had failed to arrest persons who broke up his meeting at Cedar Grove Monday night.

Earl K. Long, brother of the late Senator, the administration candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, said Dear's meeting at Cedar Grove was broken up by federal "relief workers who were told that they would have to support the Dear ticket or get off the job."

Rural Electrifying Project Is Started

LEBANON, Ind., Jan. 9 (AP)—Boone County farmers came to this little county-seat town today to celebrate the start of one of the first rural electrification projects in the United States.

Administrator Morris L. Cooke of the Federal Rural Electrification Administration was assigned to turn the first shovelful of dirt, marking the first utility pole on lines designed to carry electric power to more than 2000 Boone County farm homes. A federal loan of $567,925 financed the project.

Indiana and national officials explained details of the Federal Government's electrification program. The present contract for building power lines in this county provides for erection of 16 miles of wires. The 1930 U. S. census listed 2723 farms in Boone County, averaging $6501 each in value.

Scottsboro Transfer Denied

DECATUR, Ala., Jan. 9 (AP)—Judge W. W. Callahan in Morgan circuit court yesterday denied a petition for transfer of the Scottsboro case to the United States district court of northern Alabama.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

Ship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Europa	Jan. 10	Cherbourg, Jan. 16	Jan. 10, 1:00 pm	Jan. 10 8:00 pm
Ile de France	Jan. 11	Plymouth, Jan. 17	Jan. 10, 8:00 pm	Jan. 11, 7:00 am
†Washington	Jan. 15	Cobh, Jan. 21	Jan. 14, 8:00 pm	Jan. 15, 8:00 am
Am. Farmer	Jan. 17	Plymouth, Jan. 26	Jan. 16, 8:00 pm	Jan. 17, 12:00 m
Lafayette	Jan. 18	Plymouth, Jan. 26	Jan. 17, 8:00 pm	Jan. 18, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunganui	San Francisco, Jan. 15	Jan. 10, 4:00 pm	Jan. 10, 7:30 pm
Tolken	San Pedro, Jan. 23	Jan. 18, 4:00 pm	Jan. 18, 7:30 pm
‡Manulani	San Francisco, Jan. 29	Jan. 24, 4:00 pm	Jan. 24, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco, Feb. 4	Jan. 30, 4:00 pm	Jan. 30, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, Feb. 6	Feb. 1, 4:00 pm	Feb. 1, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President McKinley	Seattle, Jan. 18	Jan. 13, 4:00 pm	Jan. 13, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro, Jan. 19	Jan. 14, 4:00 pm	Jan. 14, 7:30 pm

*Leaves midnight.
†Leaves noon.
‡Australia must be specially addressed.

France to Start Naval Maneuvers Off West Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 9—Despite official denials, the conviction persists in well-informed circles here that the important French fleet movements scheduled to begin next week are related to the recent Franco-British naval conversations concerning mutual assistance in the Mediterranean.

This connection, though significant, has however been exaggerated in certain press reports.

Near-By Maneuvers

Rumors that the Atlantic squadron of the French fleet now stationed at Brest is being sent to the Mediterranean have been definitely dispelled by the Ministry of Marine in a statement revealing that the Atlantic or second squadron will leave Brest Jan. 14 for maneuvers off the northwest coast of Africa, arriving at Casablanca—a few hours steaming from Gibraltar—Jan. 18. The squadron will visit Port Etienne and Dakar, French West Africa, between Jan. 26 and Feb. 6 and, returning via Casablanca, Feb. 17, will be back at Brest about Feb. 26, according to official schedules.

During the same approximate period, the first squadron from Toulon will also be engaged in maneuvers in the Mediterranean off the coast of Provence and Corsica.

Indirect Connection

The relationship between these fleet movements and the Italo-Ethiopian conflict is stated to be only indirect. In the course of the conversations between the British Admiralty and the French Naval Ministry on implementing France's pledge to come to Britain's aid in case of an attack on British war vessels in the Mediterranean, the British representative, it is authoritatively understood, raised the question as to whether France should not reinforce her Mediterranean fleet with certain ships from the Atlantic squadron, stationed at Brest. The French naval authorities demurred, however, on the ground that such a gesture would seem too openly hostile to Italy and as a compromise measure they pointed out that by holding the maneuvers in the Atlantic not far from Gibraltar through the period when the tension was likely to be the greatest—that is, during and immediately following the time when the application of oil sanctions was being discussed at Geneva—almost the same strategic results would be obtained.

Early maneuvers in the Mediterranean were also stressed by the French naval authorities as evidence that France's fleet would be in a position to support Britain without any necessity either for bringing in reinforcements or for mobilizing additional naval reserves.

Maryland Road Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAGERSTOWN, Md.—Work on a $4,000,000 concrete dual highway between Hagerstown and Frederick is expected to start next week following the letting of contracts by the Maryland State Roads Commission on Monday for the first 9.2 miles of the 23-mile route. It is proposed to ban billboards and posters on this highway. Cost of the work will be borne by the Federal Government and the State.

Republicans Return To Fight in Alaska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Competitive politics, more or less dormant since the Democratic landslide of 1932 which even in Alaska left the Republicans with scarcely a laurel, is stirring again in the territory.

Two years ago, Delegate Dimond—Alaska's only representative in Congress—had no opposition. At next September elections, however, it appears that he will. Republicans are urging some of their leaders to enter the April primary. Among these is former Judge Cecil H. Clegg of Fairbanks, former District Attorney Warren Cuddy of Anchorage, and the veteran Fairbanks legislator, Andrew Nerland. Mr. Dimond has made known that he will be a candidate to succeed himself.

The Republicans apparently will not hold any district or territorial convention prior to the primaries. Democrats, however, have been holding meetings in each of the four judicial divisions. A territorial meeting will be held in Seward.

Frank A. Boyle, Democratic incumbent, has filed for auditor. It is expected he will be opposed by E. B. Collins, Fairbanks Republican. Harry G. McCain, Ketchikan councilman, long active in Republican politics, has filed in the Republican primary for attorney general. James S. Truitt of Anchorage, Democratic incumbent, probably will seek re-election.

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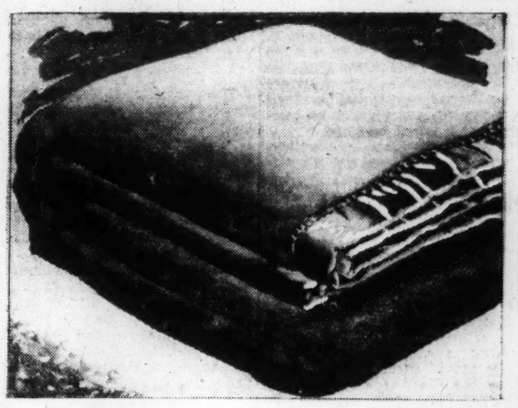
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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

dent Roosevelt and officials of the agricultural, financial and legal branches of the Government was held.

In Congress, Senator Bankhead, a responsible leader, foreseeing the constitutional jettisoning of his Cotton Control Act, urged currency expansion to give the farmer adequate compensation—issuance of new money backed by gold and silver now in the Treasury. He recommended passage of a new bill re-levying the processing tax as a general revenue measure, appropriation by Congress out of general funds and placing the money at the disposition of the Secretary of Agriculture, and a declaration by Congress that production and distribution of basic agricultural commodities directly affects interstate and general commerce and the general welfare of the country.

Eden—British Foreign Secretary to Speak

London (AP) — Anthony Eden, new British Foreign Secretary, will make his first speech on international affairs since ascending to the post when he addresses his constituents Jan. 17, it was announced. That will be just prior to his departure for Geneva to attend the Jan. 20 meeting of the League Council, which may make epochal decisions on new sanctions against Italy.

Refugees—League Plans Permanent Aid to Jews

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva — The League-sponsored work of James G. McDonald and his associates in aiding Jewish refugees from Germany will be placed on a permanent basis. A special League committee announced plans calling for:

A permanent League refugee commission.

An outstanding successor to Mr. McDonald for a permanent refugee post.

An intergovernmental conference to provide an international juridical status for refugees, which they now lack.

Special measures to aid emigration of refugees to the best available settlement areas.

Naval Conference—Eden Steps Into Breach

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London — Anthony Eden held a meeting with the Japanese delegates to the Naval Conference late today, bringing all possible pressure to bear on them to save the disintegrating conference. Thus far the Japanese have refused to consider agreements for mutual yearly exchange of building plans, which all the other nations have virtually agreed upon. The conference faced the possibility of having to go ahead without the Japanese.

Mr. Eden is thought to have done all possible to modify the Japanese position. The outcome was not announced.

Eden takes helm at conference: Page 1.

North China—Japanese Renew Pressure

Tientsin (AP) — The new North China Administration, already tottering under the impact of renewed Japanese pressure, seemed headed for its first full crisis, with an announcement that the Japanese army would deliver a vigorous protest against alleged anti-Japanese activities. Sweeping charges were drawn up by the Japanese military against the army of General Sung, chairman of the semi-autonomous regime.

The controversy arose from two incidents—alleged firing on Japanese officers by troops of General Sung as the Japanese entered Peiping Sunday night, and an alleged insult to the Japanese flag at Taku, east of here, by General Sung's soldiers.

Chinese sources disputed the Japanese versions of both incidents, and informed sources said the outlook for amicable Sino-Japanese relations in this area was becoming ever darker.

Franc Stronger—Bank of France Lowers Rate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris — The Bank of France recognized a lull in the franc crisis by lowering its discount rate from 5 per cent to 4 per cent. Three weeks ago, when gold was leaving France rapidly, the rate was at an emergency high level of 6 per cent.

Fear of devaluation of the franc caused the withdrawal of more than $1,000,000,000 from France within the last year. This is roughly 20 per cent of the total French gold stock.

The current monetary breathing spell was brought on by the tentative balancing of the French budget by Parliament. But the long-continued crisis has yet to be definitely settled, either by devaluation, or by enough economy, to make the franc secure.

Cuba—Court Keeps Hands Off Elections

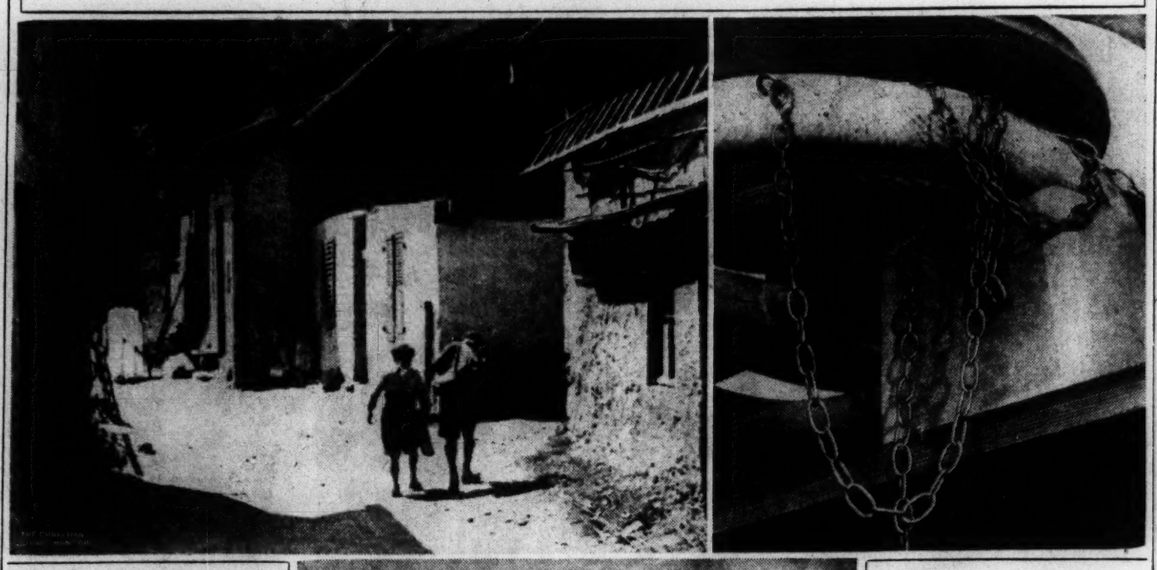
Havana (AP) — Cuba's Supreme Court declined to interfere with the scheduled holding of general elections to choose a constitutional president on Friday. The court ruled the elections should be held, in denying a petition by "25 or more citizens," which challenged the constitutionality of the electoral laws and asked suspension of the much-postponed balloting.

Only two presidential candidates—Miguel Mariano Gomez, twice Mayor of Havana, and Gen. Mario G. Menocal, twice President of Cuba—were generally conceded a chance of election. The third candidate, Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, former provisional President, was making no campaign.

The contest brought out no major issues, being confined to a battle between personalities. Both Gomez and General Menocal represent comparatively conservative elements. The so-called leftist, or radical elements, were not represented in the major parties contesting the presidential election.

Col. Fulgencio Batista, chief of the island republic's armed forces, appeared safe in his powerful position, no matter who might be elected President. Gomez and General Menocal are both friendly with the Colonel.

British Lens Avoid the Bizarre



Wide World

Royal Photographic Society Exhibits

Upper Left—"In Engelberg," by Fred Lord. Upper Right—"Window Dressing," by Foster Brigham, Jr. Bottom—"Monday Morning," by G. L. Hawkins

Royal Prints Feature Exhibit Of British Photos in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Large portraits of the King and Queen of England made by H. Vandyk and of Princess Margaret Rose of York by Marcus Adams feature an exhibition of British photography opened to the public in Rockefeller Center here today. The opening to the public followed the inauguration of the exhibit by Sir Gerald Campbell, British Consul General in New York, at a private gathering late yesterday.

The exhibition marks the first showing in this city from the London 1935 salon of the Royal Photographic Society, world's leading camera organization. The Oval Table, a group of New York men interested in photography, are sponsors of the exhibit, which will continue at the British Empire Building in Rockefeller Center daily save Sundays from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Many Processes Used

One hundred and thirteen examples of British photography are shown. These range in size from 5 by 7 inches to 14 by 17 inches and include views of landscapes, water scenes, architectural details, portraits and still-lifes printed by the contact and the enlarging methods.

The printing processes used are bromide, bromoil, bromoil transfer, carbon, chlorobromide, chloride, chromide, gaslight, Gevaluxe, gum bichromate, palladium and Oleobrome transfer.

The dominant note of the exhibit as a whole is one of low tones and diffused edges, and the atmosphere generally calls up the flavor of the Old World.

Cling to Old Methods

Strikingly lacking in the strong, bold contrasts typical of much modern photography, British camera work as represented in the present exhibit would seem to indicate a determination to stay by the old ways—let the moderns do what they will.

The prints in the exhibit were selected from 2600 contributions submitted for the pictorial section of the society's London exhibit, where 226 pictures were displayed. The entries came from all over the world, but only those submitted by British photographers are being shown in New York.

The Oval Table is an organization whose aim is to provide in America salons and photographic exhibitions designed for the advancement of photography.

Mandatory Rule On Neutrality Bill Embargoes Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—Two professors of international law told the House committee on foreign affairs today that they thought the Administration's new neutrality bill placed an unfair burden of discretion on the President.

The bill, on which public hearings began today, gives the Chief Executive power to decide which commodities in addition to foodstuffs and medical supplies shall go to belligerents and which shall be withheld.

Prof. Edwin M. Borchard, professor of international law at Yale University, and Prof. Charles Cheney Hyde, head of the international law department of Columbia University, favored a mandatory provision placing responsibility in Congress rather than a permissive power resting with the President, although they differed on their general view of the McReynolds bill as a whole. The professors were brought to the committee by Representative George H. Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts, who is fighting the discretionary provision as giving too much power to the President.

Three Conflicting Views

The Administration neutrality bill is being considered by both a Senate and House committee at the present time. There apparently is no agreement in either committee as to the lengths to which Congress should go in legislating toward neutrality. Progressive members are favoring the strict mandatory measure written by the Nye Munitions Committee; the State Department is behind the committee bill giving the President wide discretion, while some members believe in maintaining the old "freedom of the seas" doctrine.

The latter was preached by Professor Borchard, who predicted that the United States would begin to lose its foreign markets as soon as the McReynolds bill becomes law. Other nations, he predicted, would be frightened out of markets that could be closed "at the whim of a President." He described the bill as full of "quixotic and visionary enterprises."

Opposes General Embargo

Professor Borchard said he would not advocate any general embargo, but that if it had to be, he would rather have it mandatory than permissive. His ideal neutrality measure, he told the committee would merely: (1) embargo shipments of arms, munitions and implements of war; (2) deprive Americans who enlist in foreign armies of their citizenship; (3) deny protection to Americans who take passage on belligerents' ships; and (4) close American ports to belligerent merchant ships.

According to Professor Borchard, the bill would give the President power "to regiment the entire foreign trade of the United States" and "no man should have that much power," he declared.

Clears Trade of Blame

"It wasn't trade that got us into the last war," Professor Borchard contended. "It was executive incompetence." The President and the State Department, he held, got themselves into positions that they could not get out of. "Common sense" and "knowledge of law," he said, had enabled Holland and the Scandinavian nations to remain neutral.

Professor Borchard opposed the section giving the President power to bar shipments to neutral nations for shipment to belligerents, saying enforcement would be impossible, and he thought the section relating to financial transactions was already taken care of by the Johnson act.

Automatic Embargo

Professor Hyde approved of the general purpose of the measure but advocated an automatic embargo.

Morgan Won Fight For French Money

(Continued from Page 1)

were wicked enough to want us to go to war!" declared Thomas W. Lamont heatedly, to questions from committee investigators at this point, on the political effect of the immense war orders that were then having an inflationary effect on American business.

The major part of the testimony dealt with the economic and monetary effect of huge flood of war orders scattered through the country in behalf of the British and French by the Morgan firm, and of the private loans to the Allies floated by Morgan & Co. prior to America's entry into the war.

While the Morgan partners looked on, a Nye committee expert, Robert W. Wohlforth, gave a sketch of the immense war boom that followed 1914, and of the vast increase of American exports that occurred. It is the thesis of the Nye committee that these orders developed such a huge financial stake in the war in America on the side of the allies, that continuing neutrality by the United States was impossible.

The Parmely Herrick-Walcott letter of Feb. 15, 1915, was preceded by a cable from the Bonbright firm in New York to its London office, Jan. 28, 1915, in which its intention to fight for the French agency was disclosed. At this time Morgan & Co. held the British agency.

What Bonbright Offered

The cable said that, "Bonbright would organize and conduct purchasing department upon the same effective lines as the British at cost to us, leaving amount our compensation entirely to French Government. We would expect to sacrifice our commercial business representing manufacturers and concentrate our knowledge, experience and organization upon the Government's service."

The Herrick letter was then introduced, as follows:

"My Dear Mr. Walcott:

"It was really excellent news to hear that the French Government is thinking of making Bonbright & Co. fiscal agents for their war supplies in this country.

"I know that it would be beneficial to them to have Bonbright & Co. do this work, and I hope that we will succeed in getting this agency from the French Government.

Help From Father

"I know that father would gladly help in this matter on account of my interest in your company, and I think he has already told Ambassador Jusserand about Bonbright & Co. and of my interest in it, but, as you know, in his position he would be severely criticized if he used any effort in our interest in this matter.

"I am sure, however, that he would be pleased to say that the reputation of Bonbright & Co. is one of the best, and that, if given the agency, it would use its best efforts for the French Government.

"I think it would be advisable for you to see Ambassador Jusserand and tell him about Bonbright & Co. and who is associated with the company. Your personal talk with him would be more beneficial than anything else, and I hope that you will make an effort to see Ambassador Jusserand.

(Signed) Parmely Herrick."

Effect in Country

Mr. Wohlforth asked Mr. Morgan what effect he supposed the big new munitions business in America had on the country.

"I haven't the slightest idea," said the financier.

Mr. Lamont interjected that he thought it had little effect.

Mr. Wohlforth then read the Paul Warburg memorandum prepared for the Federal Reserve Board and dated Nov. 13, 1916, just after the presidential election attributing the "Hughes corner" of the country to the area which had got war contracts. The memo follows:

"If we look at the map showing the respective Wilson and Hughes pluralities, is it not evident that the Hughes corner in the Northeast represented the "war-business and prosperity-first" corner, the element that did not blush to clamor for a high tariff, even after we had "hogged it" all and had become stronger than all the rest of the world?

Thought Peace Offer Ready

"And does not the vote in the West and South indicate that a majority of the nation considers this European fight as none of our affair and does neither want us to be drawn into it nor see continued this ungodly war prosperity?

"Is not Europe now ready enough for peace so that we may say to our country: "We shall ask the belligerents to state their peace terms and shall do our best to bring them together? If Germany is unreasonable, then you, bankers and investors of the United States, may find that you want to go on financing England; but if the latter should prove herself unreasonable, then you may find that you will not feel justified in furnishing her the means wherewith to prolong the war.'

"If the Administration will make its views known, officially or unofficially, bankers will have to heed the warning. Against Washington's, even unofficial, advice these large transactions cannot be carried through successfully."

How the Morgan company forced the British Government to stand by rifle contracts in the United States for $55,000,000 in the World War was brought out yesterday at continued testimony of J. Pierpont Morgan and his partners before the Nye Munitions Committee, together with the disclosure that an Anglo-Russian commission in 1915 had actually assumed control of the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation of Pennsylvania which was constructed as a projectile-manufacturing plant, for the two allies.

Senator Champ Clark (D) of Missouri charged that the Morgan company had used "coercion" to maintain the rifle contracts, by the threat that the proposed British cancellation would jeopardize the flotation of a $300,000,000 loan undertaken by a Morgan banking syndicate.

Deny Using Coercion

Thomas W. Lamont, Morgan partner, quickly denied this, as did Mr. Morgan himself, who explained with some emphasis that the comments of the Morgan firm to its associates in London read into the record in the form of cables meant what they said, and were not susceptible to ulterior interpretation.

"What we tell our clients is what we think," he said. "You can't do otherwise with good clients. It simply is not done, as you know."

The Eddystone Corporation came under control of the British and Russians through a $10,000,000 construction loan, through which title was ultimately transferred to the foreign countries.

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, chairman of the committee, asked Mr. Morgan if he did not think such transactions might have led to war in the United States.

Mr. Morgan answered laughingly that he was a "victim of the war"; that he "was shot at by Germans"—referring to the attempt on his life in 1915.

The story of the rifle contracts occupied most of yesterday's hearings, which were interrupted by bickering between committee counsel and Morgan partners.

The British, through their agents, the Morgan firm, let huge rifle contracts to American arms manufacturers. But the rifles were not forthcoming according to specifications and lagged behind time for delivery; giving the British legal ground for breaking the contract. The situation came to a head in 1916 and was described as a "mess."

Emphasis on Machine Guns

At the same time, attention at the war front had shifted from rifles to machine guns. The threat to break the contracts coincided with the operations of the Morgan Company in planning flotation of a big loan.

The British blamed the American munition firms, while the latter on the other hand, which had undertaken huge expansion of their plants on the basis of the British rifle orders, charged that it was due to the lack of standardization of the product, which might require several years' experimentation to perfect. The American firms with the $55,000,000 contracts were Remington Arms, Winchester, and Remington of Delaware.

The alleged "threat" of the Morgan firm to the British Government that breaking the contracts would handicap the flotation of loans was contained in a lengthy cable of Oct. 19, 1916, taken from the Morgan files by committee investigators. The last paragraph of this cable warned that unless complete authority were delegated to E. R. Stettinius, member of the Morgan firm, to settle the matter—"a crisis is likely to be precipitated sufficient to set back by many months Great Britain's desires and plans for handling her American financial requirements."

In a cable sent Oct. 17, 1916, the Morgan firm told their firm in London to advise the British Government it was time to reach a settlement on the rifle contracts if American financial institutions were to continue working wholeheartedly as before "for the British Government."

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Tax Levy on U.S. Use of Air Above Canal Zone Agitated; Rewriting Treaty Nears End

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Curious suggestions often crop up during international conferences on treaties. Of the recommendations recently come to light, none is more strange than a proposal attributed to a Panamanian group, than that the air above the American-owned Canal Zone should be taxed.

It seems that when the 1903 United States-Panamanian Treaty went into effect, the Panamanian region through which the canal was to be dug was ceded to the United States. With the concession went certain other privileges requested by Washington. However, among the grants, atmosphere had no mention.

Negotiations Pending

Today, another treaty is in the process of being framed. The pact will supplement the one of some 33 years ago. A Panamanian Society of International Action, dissatisfied with the old agreement, has, according to report, seized upon the negotiations between Washington and the Panamanian Government to have an article injected requiring the American Government to pay an assessment for the air used above the canal.

In all seriousness the society is said to argue that the customary three-mile limit off the shore of any nation does not apply toward the sky. And because it does not apply, the demand is that American military and commercial airplanes flying over the zone area shall be taxed.

Since 1903

Planes, when the 1903 treaty was signed, existed only in imagination. Other devices like the modern balloon and the zeppelin were equally undeveloped. Consequently, an idea for rendering a bill for the use of the atmosphere entered no one's thoughts. The air was free for those who chose to make use of it. Few persons availed themselves of the privilege, until American energy drove off the mosquitoes, dug the canal, and caused trade to flow through the heart of a nation which, a few years previous, had been a province of the Colombian Republic.

Quiet on Isthmus

For the moment, the worthy Panamanian Society may have forgotten that its small isthmian nations might find hard sledding (commercially) were it not for the traffic routed across the canal zone. And further, it may have forgotten that due to Washington's friendly interest, the political tribulations which have beset numerous tropical countries have been kept away from Panama.

A careful check-up at official quarters in Washington reveals the fact that (according to international law) the air above a country can be used by that country as its people see fit. The Canal Zone belongs to the United States, consequently, if the Panamanian Society is to bring its argument before an international tribunal, a negative decision probably wolud be the finding of the court.

Rights Over Planes

A nation has, as everyone knows, the right to prevent planes flying over its territory. The right is sometimes exercised when there are fortifications and highways to be kept secret. Panama has no such reasons for using the tax as a means to keep American planes on the ground. Therefore the idea of assessing them for flying above American territory becomes ill-advised.

Were the suggestion to possess sufficient merit to receive the support of an international court, taxes might be levied for the use of the sunlight, and for the lights from the moon and the stars. They utilize the air above the canal zone and, in turn, are required by Americans living at the canal.

Toll Revenues

How really serious is the Panamanian Soicety's reported suggestion one may not state. One other proposal attributed to the group leaves the impression that the surprising demand was merely an air bomb to stir up a few pyrotechnics. The Society's second reported request is, that Panama should be given a percentage of the canal's gross revenues, instead of the $250,000 paid annually for the use of the narrow strip of water. The air idea may have been a screen too hide the real objective—the canal.

To look at the suggestions another way: the Canal Zone includes only some 600 square miles; therefore, the sum total of the revenues collected from airplanes using the sky would be insignificant. An income worth while to Panama would have to be derived from the trade which commercial planes produced and from the usefulness of the land used by military planes. A tax upon canal traffic would, therefore, be far more lucrative.

Rental Payment

The treaty into which the Panamanian Society might like to include one of its proposals is nearing completion. That either proposal will be incorporated is extremely doubtful; for in the first instance, the idea is directly opposite to Washington's theories for international trade (tax levies); and in the second instance, no reason exists why the American Government should pay the annual $250,000 canal rental in any other form than a treasury check.

The Panamanian Society of International Action may be congratulated for its interest in the Panamanian Government. Unfortunately (for itself), it appears to have taken the wrong course to interest the Government at Washington.

G. H. C.

Mediation Under Way In Coast Ship Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8 (AP)—Striking crew members of the Intercoastal Liner Pennsylvania and company officials were called into session again today to attempt adjustment of the dispute that has kept the vessel idle since Saturday.

In response to pleas by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady, the disputants conferred last night. Meanwhile, 55 steam schooners remained wharf-bound at various coast ports. The crews seek higher wages and shorter hours.

Buenos Aires Strike Ends

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 9 (AP)—The city's transportation lines returned to normal today with the end of a 48-hour partial general strike in which five persons were killed. Independent bus drivers and taxi chauffeurs, whose activities led to sharp disorders Tuesday, returned to work.

Quarters of the Monitor in London to Come Nearer News Sources

Topical Press; Central Press Photos; Map Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Historic Adelphi Terrace to Be Razed

An Aerial View of Clarence House, the New Location Is Shown Above. The Houses of Parliament, Westminster, Will Be Seen at Either Side of the Arrow, With Big Ben to the Left. To the Right of the Arrow, and Slightly in Front of the Parliament Building, Is Westminster Abbey. Two Conspicuous Blocks of Buildings on the Left Are Government Offices. Downing Street Is on the Extreme Left of Them, Running Toward the River. The Front Section of the Block on the Left Is Occupied by the Foreign Office and the India Office. The Home Office and Colonial Office Being at the Back Section of This Block. The Famous Thoroughfare of Whitehall Is Just Visible, Running to the Left From the Parliament Building, While the Broad Street Coming Down Into the Foreground, Skirting St. James's Park, Is Birdcage Walk. The Big Building Seen Across the River Is the County Hall of the London County Council. Lower Left—Close View of Clarence House. Lower Center—Pictorial Map of Surrounding District

Move of Monitor In London Helps Staff's Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A page has been turned over in the history of the European Bureau of The Christian Science Publishing Society—home of the editorial, advertising and circulation branches of The Christian Science Monitor in London.

After 13 years in the attractive, eighteenth-century buildings in Adelphi Terrace, where the bureau's activities have grown to the extent of rendering necessary the adding of a second house to one taken in 1922, a move has been decided upon to a now location in Clarence House, Matthew Parker Street, Westminster.

The immediate cause of this move has been the passage into law of an act of Parliament empowering the tearing down of the whole of Adelphi Terrace as part of a building development scheme.

Terrace Lease Extended

The bureau has been fortunate in having been able to stay so long in the Terrace, for its original lease was only for eight years, and the extension subsequently obtained for five more was unexpected.

Visitors from all over the world have come there to the bureau, and some of them have expressed the opinion that the old Adelphi has interested them more than anything else they have seen.

Clarence House may not equal Adelphi Terrace in Old-World charm, but this is easily outweighed by the greater convenience of the new location and its more accessible position.

Not only is Clarence House much nearer to Parliament buildings, to the Government offices, and to Downing Street, but the accommodation it offers is better suited to the special needs of the London office of a great international newspaper.

In particular it provides valuable space for the handling of the incoming mail—a very important consideration having regard to the continually growing quantity that is handled by the bureau.

Some idea of the dimensions of the work may be gathered from the fact that on the occasion of the publication of a recent special series of Bible articles, some 162,000 copies of the Monitor were addressed and dispatched at the London office.

Nearer to News Sources

The question may be asked—why is the bureau moving further from Fleet Street instead of nearer to the traditional newspaper headquarters? The answer is that the Monitor's contacts are not so much with other newspapers as with the original sources of the news which the press records.

Clarence House occupies an unrivaled position. It is midway between the Foreign Office and the House of Commons. In front are the party headquarters of the National Government. The famous clock-tower of Big Ben can be seen from its windows. The state departments of Whitehall are close alongside.

So centrally placed is Clarence House that two of the floors above that to be occupied by the bureau have been taken by the Government for the daily meetings of the committees of the International Naval Conference, at which the United States, France, Italy and Japan, as well as Britain, are represented.

That this has been no fortuitous arrangement is shown by the fact that the British Ministry of Public Works has taken a 21-year lease of the three top floors in the building for official uses.

Clarence House itself is a solidly built structure replete with every modern office convenience. The bureau's share of it includes the whole of what in Britain is known as the first (in American parlance the second) floor, also about half of the basement. The total Monitor space is about 8000 square feet.

The entire building is centrally heated by furnaces of the newest pattern burning pulverized fuel. The windows are large. The offices are well-lighted, and remarkably free from the noise of traffic. The electrical and sanitary arrangements are of the newest kinds.

Site of Historic Interest

The site is of much historic interest. The street in which the building stands bears the name of sixteenth-century Archbishop Matthew Parker, one of the translators of "The Bishops' Bible," and one of the commissioners who revised the prayer book in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, besides setting the post-Reformation Church of England upon the moderate lines it follows today. Westminster Abbey is within a stone's throw. John Milton lived in the years 1651 to 1658 close by in what is now Petty France.

Tothill (proclamation hill) Street—though no hill is now to be seen—into which Matthew Parker Street opens, is another notable spot. Here in the year 1236, according to chroniclers of those far-away times, "royal solemnities and goodly jousts were held" on the occasion of the coronation of Queen Eleanor, consort of King Henry III. Two centuries later the locality was a place appointed for trials decided by appeal to combat.

Used by "King's Scholars"

John Stow, a London historian of the sixteenth century, tells how "a combate was appointed to have been fought in Trinity terme 1571," for a "certain manour, domaine lands" in Kent, and how the court sat in Tuthill fields, where was prepared for it "one plot of ground, one and twenty yardes square, double railed, for the combat."

The locality must at that time have been unbuilt upon, for an old history tells how on Aug. 25, 1651, "the trained bands" of London and Westminster to the number of 14,000 "drew out into Tuttle fields."

In 1642 by order of Parliament, a battery and breastwork were built in "Tuttle fields" for the defense of these two cities, which were then separated from one another by a "Miry way" which is now the Strand. In the seventeenth century also there stood a "maze" (labyrinth) in Tothill fields "of great use, pleasure and recreation" to the "King's scholars."

A picturesque past thus impinges upon a workaday but no less important present in what from February next is to be The Christian Science Monitor's headquarters in London.

Quotes From The Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

in at $50,000 a whack. We Democrats get ours from small contributions from small Democrats.

Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R), Michigan:

As the Representative from a farming district, as one who owns and operates farms, I should be and I will be the last to condemn legitimate aid for the farmer; but never can I agree to the doctrine of scarcity; that prosperity and plenty will come through failing to till the earth, to produce the things we eat and wear."

Representative Robert F. Rich (R) Pennsylvania: The President proposed to raise a billion dollars for an increase of the army, the navy, and the air corps for purposes of war after recommending to the American people and to the world that we be sympathetic for peace. It does not seem like a wise and sensible thing for a man in the presidential chair to do. It is only waving the red flag in front of the bull, as it were, causing people all over the world to think that we are now going to try to outdo them in the construction of things that are for war. I was very much surprised at that; he talks peace but is preparing for war.

Representative Joseph B. Shannon (D) Missouri: Jackson was a man who knew his own limitations. He resigned from the Supreme bench of Tennessee because he believed he was not qualified from early training for the place.

Oh, if those who fill judicial positions today only had the discernment that Jackson did concerning their capabilities there would be a perfect exodus from the bench—local, state and national.

Representative John S. McGroarty (D) California: The Townsend Plan is the most phenomenal movement in the political history of the United States. Instead of having become moribund it is the livest thing at this hour in America. During the past seven days alone 260 new Townsend clubs have been organized in the United States. We have the strength, we have the numbers, and we are going to force it to an issue, both inside and outside of Congress.

Representative Louis Ludlow (D) Indiana: I am supporting mandatory neutrality legislation because I believe it would be conducive to the future peace and tranquillity of America, and I am opposing discretionary neutrality legislation because I believe it would be a prolific cause of strife and turmoil, with a constant tendency to drag our country into delicate international situations and to the verge of war if not into real conflict.

Commission Plans Study to Aid Youth

(Continued from Page 1)

for many months, even years," he explains, "the ambition to secure a position gradually subsides. A great deal of social reconstruction is going to be necessary to combat the waning ambition and energy of youth."

He disclosed that recent investigations had shown that many of the unemployed youth are out of work because they are unable to qualify for available positions.

"We should recognize that our programs of training and placement are at fault," he declared.

Dr. Rainey advocated reorganization of schools to meet the new situation indicating that he believes schoolteachers and administrators are willing to make the change.

Need to Classify Youth

He expressed the belief that they nation should continue its original commitment of offering free elementary and secondary education to all youth, but should consider more carefully the type of education offered.

"We need to make a classification of our youth in terms of their individual differences, capacities, and interests," he declared, "and provide for them the types of education adapted to these varied differences. Consideration must also be given to the relationship of the schools to industry, business and professions. One of the most conspicuous weaknesses of secondary education is its lack of guidance service."

Uniform methods of keeping crime records and standardization of methods of handling cases were suggested as needs in meeting the problem of juvenile delinquency.

Youth Are Perplexed

"Youth," he concluded, "are looking at adults with grave doubts. There are so many contradictions in our actions.

"They see an industrial and business world that has developed a genuine service to its customers, but, with some exceptions, has not given the same consideration to employees, or employers. They see special groups promoting programs of citizenship training and loyalty to the Constitution, and at the same time defeating these high motives by lobbying for questionable class legislation.

"They see a society reaching peaks of production and floundering with problems of distribution. These and other factors in our general situation make an attack on specific youth problems very difficult."

Students of South Africa Study American Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—What will be largely "an underground tour of the United States" was started yesterday by the 37 students of mining engineering from the University of The Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa, who arrived here Jan. 7 in the Franconia, of the Cunard-White Star Line, to visit American mining centers, factories, colleges and universities of this country.

The tour is the third in the United States to be sponsored by the National Union of South African Students and the National Student Federation of America.

Prof. S. N. Hoffenberg, member of the faculty of the University of The Witwatersrand and lecturer on engineering, said American methods of mechanization, underground transportation, oil refining and warehousing were of outstanding interest to the students, only one of whom has been in the United States previously.

Have Broad Itinerary

Their itinerary will include visits to the Standard Oil refinery in Elizabeth, N. J., and to the Pittsburgh coal mines; two days of sightseeing in Chicago, an all-day inspection of the Silver King Coaltion mine and mill at Park City, Utah; a visit to the copper mine at Bingham, Utah, with a stop-over at the Royal Crystal Salt Works; and later an inspection trip at Boulder Dam.

Arriving in California on Jan. 19, the students will be taken on a motor tour from San Bernardino to the Metropolitan Aqueduct, through the motion picture studios, a tour of the oil fields at Long Beach, to the University of California and the bridges in San Francisco, as well as on a smelter inspection tour in that city.

Two days later they will arrive in Spokane, whence they will go to Kellogg, Idaho, seat of the Bunker Hill mines, smelters and electrolytic plant, thence to Wallace and to the Hecla Mines. In Montana, they will visit the Anaconda copper mines and the State School of Mines. Thence they will inspect the Homestake Gold Mines in South Dakota, after which they will return East by way of Omaha, Chicago and Niagara Falls, leaving New York for home on Feb. 7.

Reasons for Visit

Any one of the 200 students in mining and engineering at the University of The Witwatersrand was eligible to make the trip, Professor Hoffenberg said, but those who arranged to come excel in mining studies, social qualifications and athletic skill and include several graduates of the university. He added that "they are interested in everything" and hope to make the trip count in a broad, educational way.

Labor problems in the Pennsylvania mines will be viewed with as much attention as such a short visit makes possible, not because there is a similar problem in the world-famous gold mines of South Africa where conditions are "happy" he said, but because "we believe America is a great nation and that no study of mines would be complete without visiting the centers of this industry in your country."

Philadelphia Combines City and Police Phones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9 — By combining the police telephone exchange with the Electrical Bureau Exchange in City Hall today, Mayor Wilson expects to save the city about $30,000 annually. The City Hall radio control room has also been abandoned and all messages to be broadcast will go by telephone to the radio station at Belmont Plateau in Fairmount Park.

Two men will continue on duty with the teletype machines at all times. One will handle state and interstate messages and the other those within the city.

Get It at May's, It Pays

Vast buying resources plus the rule to give you the utmost in value make this slogan important to your purse!

THE MAY COMPANY
Baltimore, Maryland

FREE TREAD SHOES
By Wilbur Coon
Buy Your Shoes at a Shoe Store
DALSHEIMER
WILBUR COON SHOE DEPT.
Mail Orders . . . . Phone Orders
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The Store of Satisfaction
HOCHSCHILD KOHN & CO.
Howard and Lexington Streets
BALTIMORE, MD.

O'Neill's
Charles Street at Lexington
BALTIMORE
Quality Blankets, Linens, Comforts
at Great Savings in
O'Neill's
January Linen Sale

BALTIMORE, MD.
Shop at
Brager Eisenberg
Baltimore's Great Thrift Store
Eutaw, Saratoga and Clay Sts.
Calvert 2222
Style Without Extravagance

BALTIMORE, MD.
Pay Cash and NEVER Get a Bill at
Largest Cash Store in the South
GUTMAN'S

Semi-Annual Sale!
January 2 to 18 Inclusive
ENNA JETTICKS
Discontinued Fall and Winter Styles!
3.45 and 3.95
Regular Styles, $5.00 and $6.00.
Fifth Floor
The Hub
BALTIMORE, MD.

20%
Discount Sale
The Minch & Eisenbrey Company
317-319 N. Howard Street
Furniture—Rugs—Draperies

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
The W. I. Addis Company
Feminine Wearables
and Accessories at moderate prices
SOUTH SALINA STREET

Last Time . . . This Week . . . at the Price
Custom-Made Hudson Seal COATS
. . . of personally selected northern muskrat skins . . . made by our skilled furriers in our own fur shop.
Sizes 14, 16 and 18
$219 up
Other Sizes, Price on Request
C.E. Chappell & Sons
Furriers Since 1895
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
SEMI-ANNUAL CLOTHING SALE
Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats Substantially Reduced.
WELLS & COVERLY

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
DEY'S 59th January WHITE SALE
LADY PEPPERELL SHEETS and CASES
Soft, smooth and long-wearing sheets and pillow cases in actual sizes—no deductions for hems. Cellophane wrapped. First laundering cost saved. Ready to use on your bed.

SHEETS

SIZE	REGULARLY	SALE
63x108	1.49	1.09
72x99	1.49	1.09
72x108	1.59	1.19
81x99	1.59	1.19

PILLOW CASES

45x35	37c	27c
45x37	39c	29c

—dey's third floor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Our Annual
January Clearance!
MEN'S OXFORDS
Values to $10
$5.65
McFARLIN'S

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Mutiny in the Tub . . .
1936's Baby Demands a Well-Chosen, Comfortable
LAYETTE!
And Mother will be saving time and expense if she will visit Sibley's Infants' Department . . . where we have thoughtfully assembled complete layettes and accessories for the new baby . . . all at very special New Year prices.
SECOND FLOOR
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

CONFIDENCE
The measure of confidence you place in a store can well be influenced by the company it keeps. You will find here many well-known Monitor advertised brands, such as
• Pequot Sheets
• Martex Towels
• Hoover Sweepers
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• Sealex Linoleum
• Roger & Gallet Toilet Soap
• Daniel Green Comfy Slippers
• Butterick Patterns
• Heinz Strained Foods
• Kleinert Dress Shields
• Kickernick Underdress
• Prince Matchabelli Toiletries
• Enna Jettick Shoes
• Wamsutta Supercale Sheets
AND OTHER LEADERS
at McLEAN'S
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Physical Sciences Achieve Notable Year of Discovery

(Continued from Page 1)

giants, the red shift is so much greater than for the other stars in distant clusters that we can definitely conclude the theory is again verified.

Contributions dealing with the bending of light in the gravitational field of the sun, mark publication for the first time of astronomical research, written in the Turkish language.

Old Star Heard From

Nova Herculis, a star that exploded when Rome fell, sent its message to earth last December and has been, perhaps, the most useful new star of all history.

Hidalgo, the little halfbreed object that looks like an asteroid and travels like a comet, was rediscovered. Its orbit was so firmly determined that it will not be easily lost again.

A star that may be one of the sun's nearest neighbors was discovered by Luyten and Ebbighausen at University of Minnesota.

Star Cluster Grows

South African photographs show the most renowned of all glovular star clusters, Omega Centauri, to be almost three times as large a previously measured.

The world's second largest telescope went into use at David Dunlap Observatory, near Toronto, Canada.

The pyrex disk for the 200-inch telescope left the annealing oven on Dec. 8. It will be shipped west sometime in January or February for grinding and polishing.

Aeronautics

Reviewed by Eugene L. Vidal
Director of Air Commerce, Department of Commerce

The biggest year in history marks a trend in the development of flying as an industry and a stable means of transportation. Aircraft manufacturers increased production approximately 25 per cent.

The China Clipper inaugurated regular commercial flying service across the Pacific from San Francisco to Manila and return.

B. F. Goodrich Company devised a method of coating propeller blades with rubber and oil as a means of preventing ice accumulations.

Army, navy and commercial planes adopted the controllable pitch propeller, the "gear shift of the air."

Captains Albert Stevens and Orvil Anderson attained 72,395 feet, the greatest height ever reached by man, in the closed gondola balloon, Explorer II.

New stall-proof and spin-proof monoplanes were built by competitors in the Bureau of Commerce safe plane contest.

Groundwork for establishing a transatlantic air line was laid at a Washington conference of Government and private aviation officials from Canada, Irish Free State, Great Britain and the United States.

Physics

Pressures of more than 1,000,000 pounds per square inch were developed by Dr. P. W. Bridgman, Cruft Laboratory, Harvard, for studying new states and stages of matter.

National Advisory Council of Applied Physics was established to promote greater application of physics in industry.

A giant vacuum tube for use in the 10,000,000-volt electrostatic generator developed by Dr. Robert Van de Graaf of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is under construction.

Humpty Dumpty Outdone

Forces 7,000,000 times greater than gravity were developed by Dr. J. W. Beams at the University of Virginia, who uses a vacuum rotor for separating isotopes.

Prof. E. A. Milne, Oxford, gave out a new explanation of the origin of cosmic rays. He considers the rays to be free particles in space which have been increasingly accelerated by their unimpeded journey.

Further research on rockets by Dr. Robert Goddard of Clark University leads to development of "rocket motor" and a new method of gyroscopic steering.

Fair and Colder

Prof. W. J. De Haas, Leyden University established a new record for measuring "coldest cold." In attempting to reach rock-bottom, zero or absolute zero, estimated at -273 degrees Centigrade, he secured a reading within five thousandths of one degree of that mark.

Prof. E. V. Appleton, University of London, asserts a temperature of 1700 degrees Fahrenheit 150 miles above the earth is necessary to explain results of recent work with radio signals reflected back to earth from the ionosphere.

Dr. H. H. Hall, Harvard University, develops a new method of analyzing sound which takes only four seconds instead of several days.

Dr. R. A. Millikan and H. V. Heher, California Institute of Technology, find the magnetic field of the earth to be lopsided—much stronger over Asia than over the opposite side of the globe.

Meteorology

Highlights by Dr. Charles F. Brooks
Director of Blue Hills Observatory

Probably the most significant advance of the year is in the development of new types of meteorographs by Harvard meteorologists, capable of transmitting temperature, humidity and pressure from plane or balloon using shortwave radio signals.

Extension of United States Weather Bureau's hurricane service by three new stations at San Juan, Puerto Rico; Jacksonville, Fla., and New Orleans, La.

Correlations indicated between the position of the moon and the fading of long-distance radio signals give evidence of atmospheric tides, according to H. T. Stetson, Harvard.

First preparation of daily cross sections of the atmosphere based on airplane weather ascents to 17,000 feet, as an aid in air mass analysis, by meteorologists at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the United States Weather Bureau.

Introduction of the teletype system to distribute air mass analyses daily (U. S. Weather Bureau).

Chemistry

Dr. F. W. Aston, Cambridge University, discovered 22 new isotopic varieties of chemical elements, bringing the total known isotopes to 247 varieties that may be considered stable.

Ten drops of "heavy water" having hydrogen with a mass of three instead of two as discovered by Urey, or one as in the common variety, were gained after a year's work by chemists at Princeton.

A tremendous new store of natural carbon dioxide gas from which dry ice is made, was found near the Imperial Valley, Calif.

A heavy type of neon having a mass of 22 was concentrated by Dr. G. Hertz, of Berlin, to within 99 per cent purity.

Dr. G. G. Henderson, of Dalhousie University, studying radioactive rocks announced he had discovered evidences of minerals no longer present on earth.

Archeology

Reviewed by Officials of Carnegie Institution of Washington

Records of human history found extending back to 10,000 B. C., in America. Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts Jr. establishes new camp site at Folsom diggings in Colorado.

American School of Classical Studies excavating at Corinth brings to light Corinth's system of flood control. New buildings and art works discovered.

The twelfth city at Tepe Gawra, Mesopotamia, uncovered dating back to 4000 B. C.

Fragment of papyrus with verses from gospel of John identified as oldest New Testament manuscript known.

Russian scholars translate 5000 hieroglyphs of ancient Mongolian tongue.

Yale Expedition finds evidences of civilization in north India dating back to 6000 B. C. near Strinagar in the Himalayas.

Carnegie Institution of Washington assists Honduras in repairing and protecting ruins at Copan against earthquakes and flood.

Two new pyramids found at Tajin, Mexico.

Research Harnesses Water Power

Rittase

Geysers of Conowingo Dam Near Philadelphia
Water Sprays Through the Penstocks to Prevent Undue Wear of Concentrated Assault on River Bed

World Vista by Shortwaves

A table of the principal shortwave stations of the world is presented on the second Thursday of each month. All time is eastern standard.

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Megacycles Frequency	Transmissions, E S. T.
RV15	Khabarovsk, U. S. S. R.	70.65	4.24	1-8 a. m.
HC2ET	Guayaquil, Ecuador	63.22	4.60	9:15-11 p. m. Wed. and Sat.
TI5HH	San Ramon, Costa Rica	54.55	5.50	8-10:30 p. m.
HJ4ABD	Medellin, Colombia	51.99	5.77	8-11 p. m.
OAX4D	Lima, Peru	51.90	5.78	9-11:30 p. m. Wed. and Sat.
YV2RC	Caracas, Venezuela	51.72	5.80	5:15 to 10:30 p. m.
TIGPH	San Jose, Costa Rica	51.46	5.83	Daily, 7-10 p. m.
YV5RMO	Maracaibo, Venezuela	51.28	5.85	5:15-9:30 p. m.
HRN	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	51.11	5.87	6:30-10 p. m. (later Sundays).
HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	50.94	5.89	6:30-9 p. m.
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	50.42	5.95	5:30-10:15 p. m. (or 11:30).
HJN	Bogota, Colombia	50.42	5.96	8:30-11 p. m.
RV59	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	50.00	6.00	4 to 6 p. m.
XEBT	Mexico City, Mexico	49.99	6.00	5 p. m. midnight, irregularly.
COCO	Havana, Cuba	49.92	6.01	9:30 a. m.-12:30; 4-7 p. m.
HJ3ABH	Bogota, Colombia	49.90	6.01	4 to 11 p. m.
DJC	Zeesen, Germany	49.83	6.02	5 to 10:35 p. m.
HP5B	Panama City, Panama	49.75	6.03	8-10:30 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	49.67	6.04	Tues., Thurs., 7:15-9:15 p. m.
HJ1ABG	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.65	6.04	6-10 p. m.
GSA	Daventry, England	49.50	6.05	6 to 8 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.50	6.06	6:30 a. m.-8 p. m.; 11 p. m.-1 a. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	49.50	6.06	8 to 11 p. m.
DJM	Zeesen, Germany	49.34	6.08	3-4:30 p. m.
W9XAA	Chicago, Illinois	49.34	6.08	Irregularly in evenings.
CRCX	Bowmanville, Ontario	49.28	6.09	Irreg., afternoons, early eves.
ZTJ	Johannesburg, South Africa	49.18	6.10	11:45 p. m.-12:30 a. m.; 3:30-7:30 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	49.18	6.10	Mon., Wed., Sat. 4-11 p. m.
W9XF	Chicago, Illinois	49.18	6.10	Mid-1 a. m.; Sun., Tues., Thurs., Fri., 8 p. m.-1 a. m.
HJ1ABE	Cartagena, Colombia	49.05	6.12	7:30-9 p. m.
GSL	Daventry, England	49.10	6.11	2:30-4; 10-11 p. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	49.02	6.12	7 to 10 p. m.
COCD	Havana, Cuba	48.92	6.13	7 to 11:30 p. m. (or later).
W8XK	Pittsburgh	48.86	6.14	9 p. m. to 1 a. m.
CJRO	Winnipeg, Canada	48.85	6.14	7-10; 10:30-11 p. m.
TIPG	San Jose, Costa Rica	48.80	6.41	5:30 to 11:15 p. m.
YV3RC	Caracas, Venezuela	48.78	6.15	4:30-9:30 p. m.
HJ3ABP	Bogota, Colombia	48.62	6.17	7 to 11 p. m.
YV12RM	Maracay, Venezuela	47.62	6.30	8-10:30 p. m.
HIZ	Santo Domingo, D. R.	47.39	6.35	5 to 8 p. m.
YV4RC	Caracas, Venezuela	47.15	6.38	5-10 p. m.
HJ1ABB	Barranquilla, Colombia	46.51	6.45	6 to 10 p. m.
HJ5ABD	Cali, Colombia	46.30	6.48	7-10 p. m.
YV8RV	Valencia, Venezuela	46.01	6.52	5:30 to 9:30 p. m.
TIRCC	San Jose, Costa Rica	45.80	6.55	6-7 p. m. (later at times).
PRADO	Rio Bamba, Ecuador	45.31	6.62	Thursdays, 9:30-11:30 p. m.
HC2RL	Guayaquil, Ecuador	45.00	6.67	5:45-7:45 p. m., Sun.; 9:30-11:15 p. m. Tuesdays.
YVQ	Maracay, Venezuela	44.96	6.67	Saturday, 8-9 p. m.
TIEP	San Jose, Cota Rica	44.71	6.71	7-10:30 p. m.
JVT	Nasaki, Japan	44.44	6.75	4 to 7:40 a. m.
XECR	Mexico City, Mexico	40.65	7.38	Sun., 6-7 p. m.
HJ3ABD	Bogota, Colombia	40.55	7.40	7-11 p. m.
HBP	Geneva, Switzerland	38.57	7.80	Saturdays, 5:30-6:15 p. m.
HCJB	Quito, Ecuador	35.42	8.47	7:30-10:30 p. m., irreg.
HAT-4	Budapest, Hungary	32.88	9.12	Sundays, 6 to 7 p. m.
COCH	Havana, Cuba	31.80	9.43	Morning and evening.
PRF5	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	31.56	9.50	4:45 to 5:45 p. m.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9.51	12:15 to 5:45 p. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9.51	5-7 a. m., except Sundays.
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y.	31.48	9.53	4 p. m. to midnight.
DJN	Zeesen, Germany	31.45	9.54	5:05-10:35 p. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9.57	5:05 to 9:15 p. m.
VUB	Bombay, India	31.36	9.57	Irregularly near 7 and 11 a. m.
W1XK	Boston, Mass.	31.36	9.57	6 a. m. to midnight.
VK3LR	Melbourne, Australia	31.31	9.58	3:15 to 7:30 a. m., except Sundays; near midnight, irreg.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9.58	4-5:45; 6-8; 10-11 p. m.
CT1AA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.29	9.64	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 4:30-7 p. m.
HP5J	Panama City, Panama	31.29	9.59	7:30-10 p. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	31.28	9.59	Noon to 8 p. m.
VK2ME	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	Sundays 1-3; 4-9 a. m.
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9.59	Saturdays, 5:30 to 6:15 p. m.
2RO	Rome, Italy	31.18	9.63	12:15-5:45; 6-7:30 p. m.
DJI	Zeesen, Germany	31.00	9.67	5 to 7 p. m.
EAQ	Madrid, Spain	30.40	9.87	5:15-9:30 p. m. (Sat. 12-2 p.m.)
DJJ	Zeesen, Germany	29.88	10.04	2 to 4 p. m.
CEC	Santiago, Chile	28.12	10.67	7-8 p. m.; Sun., 8:30-9 p. m.
JVN	Nasaki, Japan	28.09	10.68	Mid.-1 a. m.; irregular other times.
JVM	Nasaki, Japan	27.93	10.74	Mon., Thurs., 4:30-5 p. m.
PLP	Bandoeng, Java	27.27	11.00	Mornings (Sun., 8-11 a. m.)
CJRX	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11.72	7-10; 10:30-11 p. m.
———	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.60	11.72	6:15 p. m.-1 a. m.
PHI	Huizen, Holland	25.57	11.73	7:10-10::10 a. m., except Tues. and Wed.
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11.75	2:15 a. m.-4:15; 12:15-4 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston Mass.	25.42	11.79	Sun., 10-noon; 4-7 p. m.; daily, 6-6:30 p. m.
HJ4ABA	Medellin, Colombia	25.42	11.80	5:30-10:30 p. m.
2RO	"Radio Roma," Rome, Italy	25.40	11.81	8:15 a. m.-12:15 p. m.
GSE	Daventry, England	25.28	11.86	10 a. m. to noon.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	25.27	11.87	5 to 9 p. m.
———	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.23	11.90	11:15 a. m. to 6 p. m.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12.00	Sundays, 6-7 and 10-11 a. m.
TFJ	Reykjavik, Iceland	24.52	12.23	Sun., 1:40-2:05 p. m.
VPD	Suva, Fiji Islands	22.95	13.07	12:30 to 1:30 a. m.
SPW	Warsaw, Poland	22.00	13.63	Tests near noon; irreg.
HJ5ABE	Cali, Colombia	21.43	14.00	6 to 10:30 p. m., irregularly.
GSF	Daventry, England	19.82	15.13	6-8:45; 9-10 a. m.
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.73	15.20	8 to 11:30 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	19.72	15.20	10 a. m. to 7 p. m.
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	19.71	15.22	Wed., Sat., Sun., 7:10-11:10. a. m.
GSI	Daventry, England	19.68	15.26	12:15-2:15 p. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	19.64	13.27	10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady N. Y.	19.56	15.34	2-3 p. m.; Sun., 10:30 a. m.-4 p. m.
HAS-3	Budapest, Hungary	19.52	15.37	Sundays, 9-10 a. m.
DJE	Zeesen, Germany	16.80	17.76	8 to 11:30 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	16.87	17.78	8 a. m. to noon.
GSG	Daventry, England	16.86	17.79	6-8:45 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	13.92	21.54	8 to 10 a. m.

Note:—Station ETA, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, transmits in code on either 18.27 (early morning), 11.95 (afternoon) or 7.62 megacycles at night. Voice is used only for specially arranged network broadcasts.

Australian Wheat Crop Increased By 5,000,000 Bushels

The following annual review of the Australian wheat situation by the Sydney correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *is offered as the last of three special articles on "Wheat," the other two having treated of conditions in Canada.*

By A. W. V. King
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The estimate of the 1935 Australian wheat crop shows an increase of about 5,000,000 bushels over the crop actually harvested in 1934.

The latest official crop estimate is 140,000,000 bushels, as against the actual harvest in the previous season of 135,000,000 bushels. The latter was 25,000,000 bushels below the harvest of 1933, so that the slightly increased 1935 crop should not obtrude on market trends abroad to any extent.

The exportable surplus, it is estimated, will be from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels, little, if any, more than last year's.

Yield About Average

The average yield per acre is greater this year than last year's, and almost up to the average of all years. The 1935 acreage sown was 12,500,000, which showed a decrease of 460,000 on the 12,960,000 sown in 1934, and of 2,400,000 on the 14,900,000 sown in 1933.

The accompanying table shows how the great increase in the harvest of 1930, urged on farmers by a "Grow-more-wheat" campaign of a depression-worried Federal Government, threw a huge Australian surplus on the world market. This price-depressing factor was continued in 1931 and 1932. Then the effects on the wheat farmer began to tell. Many went out of business. Some reduced their acreage. Others turned over their wheat areas to sheep grazing.

Government Subsidies

Nearly all remaining on their farms could be maintained there only with the help of the Government subsidies, sometimes given as a grant from ordinary revenue, but latterly from the proceeds of a flour tax imposed on flour consumed in Australia. These subsidies have enabled the price range to the grower to be lifted from between 2s and 3s 6d a bushel to between 2s and 4s 6d a bushel.

Now legislation is being introduced by the Federal Government and the Governments of the four main wheat-producing States to ensure a home-consumption price of 4s 6d a bushel. This legislation will not be enacted in time for the current harvest, and grants from the flour tax proceeds will be continued to the grower. The guaranteed home-consumption price, however, is expected to result in increased sowings for the 1936 crop.

Better Than Expected

The latest official estimate of the crop shows a considerable increase on earlier forecasts, owing to an improvement in weather conditions.

There was a long dry spell, resulting in late germination, in practically all the widely distributed wheat areas, and this dry period continued during the early stages of growth. It lasted so long, indeed, that it seemed the crops would be extremely light. Then widespread rains fell. The whole aspect changed. Not only were the crops saved, but the ears of grain so fattened that the yield, both average and total, became greater than last year's. It was a providential fall of rain for Australia, which cannot afford a drought-stricken harvest.

Beyond the dry spell, there has been no adverse factor to worry wheat growers.

Estimates by States

The estimates of the crops in each of the Main wheat-producing States are:

New South Wales, 41,000,000 bushels.

Victoria, 47,000,000 bushels.

South Australia, 29,000,000 bushels.

Western Australia, 19,000,000 bushels.

The other two states and the Federal Capital Territory make up the Australian total to 140,000,000 bushels.

The prospects of marketing the harvest are considered in Australia to be fairly bright. There is very little carry-over from last year, and with good orders already booked and pending from the Orient, and the usual good proportion sure to be sought from the United Kingdom, wheat shippers expect the whole of the exportable surplus to be disposed of.

Southern States Centralize Control of Conservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—South Carolina is shortly to become the center of operations for soil conservation in seven southern states, including the Carolinas, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Alabama, according to announcement received from Washington by Dr. T. S. Buie, state director here.

The object, it was stated, is to more effectively facilitate the work in hand to secure better results generally by directing the operations of the states mentioned from a central office. The new setup will supplant many field offices, the work of which will hereafter be conducted from regional offices.

Camp Fire Girls Executives May Cut Entrance Demands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Camp Fire Girls executives from 52 cities concluded a six-day conference here Jan. 6 at which they decided to make the coming year one of experimentation in specialized program activities for members at the two extremes of age, girls from 10 to 12, and those from 16 to 18.

Acting on the theory that girls grow up faster in this day and age than formerly, the entrance requirement was lowered two years ago from 12 to 10 years, and at this conference the executives considered a possible lower rank for the future.

There will be a more widespread use of projects in the seven crafts of the program during 1936 and the national project for the year will be hospitality, with the slogan "open house, open mind."

Twelve Receive Awards

Twelve executives received awards for their work last year, and interviews with some of them give a cross-section of the organization's activities. Miss Eva Hancock of Atlanta, Georgia, director of Camp Toccoa, the only camp which the group maintains in the South, said that the applications had exceeded the number of those who could be admitted this summer and that there were visitors from 13 states. This has been a year of building, she added, the young campers having made themselves a wishing well, which is a feature of a traditional moonlight pageant. They have built a fernery and planted 14 varieties of plants in it, with a bridge over all. In trailmaking through the 230 acres of land surrounding the camp a waterfall with a 50-foot drop was discovered. Four new cabins are being added to the camp this year, the gifts of private citizens and of the local Kiwanis Club.

Indiana Girls Active

Community service has been the outstanding work in South Bend, Ind., whose executive, Miss Dorothy Brown, told how the girls had sewed, handled literature, and given service at welfare headquarters. A free circus is given annually for children habitually on the streets and those in city institutions, with refreshments at a penny apiece.

The girls in Sherman, Texas, have been planting bluebonnets and roses along state highways and helping to replant the gardens of Glen Eden, a historical mansion in the Red River Valley which was a center for Jesse James and where both Gen. Robert E. Lee and Gen. Ulysses S. Grant attended dances when they were sent as West Point graduates to do outpost duty along the border. During the Texas centennial the girls will act as hostesses at the local history museum, helping as well to assemble the exhibits and to make a tourist guide, said Mrs. Mita Hall, local director.

Caps Classify Swimmers

Vari-colored caps designate the poor, the better, and the best swimmers at the camp at Worcester, Mass., where Miss Marion Clancy is director. The three groups of swimmers must stay in designated areas accordiny to their caps and each novice has a "pal" who is responsible for her while in the water.

Checking in and out at the dock is part of the system of protection and there are five counselors whose duty it is to watch from the dock and from a rowboat.

The list of executives receiving awards is: Miss Marion Clancy, Worcester, Mass.; Miss Eva Hancock, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Lou B. Paine, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Mrs. Mita Hall, Sherman, Texas; Miss Gladys Snyder, Oakland, Calif.; Miss Elaine Gorham, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Isabella Steele, Wenatchee, Wash.; Miss Elizabeth Rauch, Denver, Colo.; Miss Ruth Teichmann, Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Dorothy Brown, South Bend, Ind.; Miss Catherine Stearns, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Elizabeth Spear, Findaly, Ohio.

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The January White Sale
Is bursting with values!
Sheets, Cases, Blankets, Comforts, Towels, etc. . . . featuring popular brands, have struck LOW PRICES despite advancing prices of raw cotton and wool during past months!
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The boat schedules are fuller than ever—Stackpole's first showing of resort styles is more exciting than ever.
Sports wear in silks, homespuns and knitwear is here in full array for your approval.
Remember, a well rounded wardrobe makes the trip the more pleasureful.
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Rogers Peet continue their
ACQUAINTANCE SALE
All from our regular stock. Our own hand-tailoring. This season's models.

SUITS
623 were $55
509 were $50
662 were $45
$35 now

SUITS
626 were $65
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SUITS
The finest imported worsteds.
Were $75 to $95
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Mostly imported fabrics.
$65 now—were $75 to $95
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MONTAGNACS*
Our entire stock of genuine Sedan Montagnacs—the height of luxury in men's overcoats — reduced to—
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Several hundred other
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A MINUTE FROM EVERYWHERE
A modern hotel designed for the comfort and convenience of the traveler who demands the best, at economical prices.
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Worcester
THE SALT THE GREAT CHEFS USE
WORCESTER IVORY SALT

Boston Day... Snow, Dockage, Flour, Police

(Continued from Page 1)

railroad revenues, it was complained that the plan would merely drive traffic to other ports. So the idea was abandoned.

The new plan obviates difficulty from this point by placing charges on all ocean terminals. Too complicated for the laymen to comprehend, the new sliding scale of charges would depend on the tonnage of the vessel, her cargo, whether she moved from one dock to another while in port—in fact, upon almost everything but the captain's weight.

Reaction to the new plan, explained here yesterday by Charles E. Bell, Mr. Eastman's traffic assistant, was divided roughly into three schools of thought:

1. Steamship lines are violently opposed to the proposal. They point out that in New York, large lines which operate their own piers would merely remove dockage charges from one pocket and put them into another. Why, they ask, should large vessels like the Lafayette, the Stattendam or the Roma come to Boston to pay dockage charges when they can dock free in New York?

2. Agents of both publicly and privately owned piers are divided in their opinions.

3. Railroad interests ask time to think it over. Perhaps they remember the "catch" in the co-ordinator's last plan and are being wary.

A spokesman at yesterday's meeting, representing the Massachusetts' owned Commonwealth pier, suggested, after wading through the complicated federal plan, that Massachusetts found it very simple to charge merely a flat rate of 10 cents a ton. He was peremptorily silenced by Mr. Bell.

Police—Radio Complaint Leads to Literary Effort

A police station is not such an exciting place as some might think. Things get pretty dull in the early morning hours and about all an officer in charge has to do is make occasional entries in his journal book. The police, of course, make records of almost everything.

Last night Lieut. Joseph Cuccigross at the Mattapan station decided to put a little literary flavor to the journal entries. A Mr. Leroy Hodges complained about the noise that a neighbor's radio made. Lieut. John J. Maher went out to investigate and then reported back. Here is what Lieutenant Cuccigross wrote:

"Leroy Hodges of 959 Morton Street, Mattapan, complained that the terrific tintinnabulatory staccatoes, the reverberating crescendoes, and the dismal diapasions that diurnally and nocturnally assail his auditory tympanums have ultimately exhausted his patience, so that he feels impelled by the lash of necessity to seek succor, Mr. Murray Fine of 963 Morton Street upon being apprised of the gravity of the situation engaged most cordially to eschew the obnoxious arts of his radio concerts in the future so that Mr. Hodges may be free to pursue his esoteric cogitations without let or hindrance."

Bonus—State Legislature Urges Passage

Toward Washington today was winging a memorial to Congress urging immediate payment of the soldier's bonus. The resolution was passed in the Massachusetts Senate this afteroon by an uncounted voice vote. The House passed it earlier this week. The matter is expected to come up for vote in Washington tomorrow.

PWA Strike—Politics Held Underlying Cause

In what they considered a vivid protest against politics in relief and Government building projects, some 500 members of building trades unions went on strike in Boston today. They left eight PWA projects and declared they would not return until the Federal Government lifted its rule that PWA labor must be taken from rolls of the United States re-employment service.

E. A. Johnson, secretary of the Boston Building Trades Council, said today that he knew of "case after case where politicians had picked out men on relief lists to give jobs for politcal expendiency."

Union men believe, they said, that those who struggled hard, or who were otherwise fortunate enough, to keep off relief rolls should at least have an even chance—if not preference—over those on the lists. The reverse is now true, they assert.

Mr. Johnson said a meeting has been called for Saturday to plan further action, All new PWA projects are affected, and the tieup may be extended, Mr. Johnson disclosed.

Andrew H. Peterson, state PWA head, said he had advised Washington of the development and could do nothing until he received orders.

Polymet—Former Head Tells of $5000 Bonus

Admission that he had received a $5000 bonus for "certain noteworthy services" on Aug. 3, 1935—shortly after he had been present at the sale of 110,000 shares of stock worth $125,000 in the Polymet Manufacturing Company—was made in Federal District Court today by Nat C. Greene, president of the company from 1929 to 1932.

Court was adjourned at 2:15 this afternoon because Robert Ginsburg, father of Samuel L. Gaines, one of the chief defendants, was reported critically ill.

Mr. Greene spent the morning under cross-examination by Francis P. Carney, chief counsel for William L. Jarvis, and the four others who are on trial for making fradulent profits of more than $600,000 on a $40,000 investment.

Outside of his admission concerning the bonus, Mr. Greene's testimony this morning brought out nothing of importance that he had not told the court yesterday under direct examination by Assistant United States Attorney Charles W. Bartlett. This testimony concerned chiefly the reorganization of the company in 1932 following its bankruptcy. At that time, Mr. Greene testified, 1,000,000 new shares of stock were issued, 500,000 of which were withheld and 500,000 placed on immediate sale.

The case is being tried before Judge Elisha H. Brewster.

Harvard—Appoints Board to Push Donations

A. Lawrence Lowell '77, Charles Francis Adams '88 and Thomas W. Lamont '92 have been appointed honorary chairmen of Harvard's vanguard contingent of 39 prominent graduates who will drum up donations in their respective sections of the country for Harvard's 300th anniversary fund drive.

Already the campaign has received $500,000 from Mr. Lamont for one of the new interdepartmental professorships and $25,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Henry Osborn Taylor of New York for one of the national prize scholarships.

It is through such opportunities for study that Harvard expresses the purpose of its fund drive—"to increase national usefulness of Harvard University." The spangles of celebration itself are incidental beside the campaign procession which will carry hundreds of thousands of additional dollars to the university during the next few months.

Chairman of the committee is G. Peabody Gardner Jr. '10 of Boston. The five vice-chairmen representing different parts of the country include: Langdon P. Marvin '98, New York lawyer and former member of the board of overseers; Albert A. Sprague '98, Chicago civic leader and member of the board of overseers; Edward Mallinckrodt Jr. '00, St. Louis chemist and member of the board of overseers; Charles E. Perkins '04, corporation official of Santa Barbara, Calif., and William Tudor Gardiner '14 of Gardiner, Maine, a former Governor of Maine.

Boston Events

Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, Back Bay, 7:45.

Theaters

"CEILING ZERO" (Copley). Aviation melodrama by Commander Frank Wead. Produced by Mary Young, with Robert Ober, Edgar Mason and G. Albert Smith. 8:30.

"ZIEGFELD FOLLIES" (Boston Opera House). Dances by Robert Alton and Ballets by George Balanchine. 8:15.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

Movies

BOSTON—Barbara Stanwyck in "Red Salute." 11:00 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:41, 10:32. Stage: Hollywood cast including Jackie Coogan, Betty Grable, Armida, Joe Morrison and others.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Remember Last Night," with Edward Arnold, Sally Eilers and Robert Young. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "$1000 a Minute." 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

TREMONT—Robert Donat in "39 Steps." 10:08 a. m., 1:06, 4:04, 7:02, 10. "Party Wire," with Victor Jory and Jean Arthur. 9, 11:42 a. m., 2:40, 5:38, 8:36.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Bette Davis and Franchot Tone in "Dangerous." Fenway: 2:03, 4:44, 7:45, 10:06. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:17, 7, 9:41. Also "Broadway Hostess." Fenway: 12:15, 3:31, 6:12, 8:50. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:12, 3:05, 5:45, 8:30.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"The Truth About Italy," Lowell Thomas in "Going Places," "Troubles in Toyland," "Stranger Than Fiction," and "All Sealed Up."

UPTOWN — "Frisco Kid," 2:20, 5, 7:40, 10:20. Also "His Night Out," with Edward Everett Horton, 1:05, 3:45, 6:25, 9:05.

EXETER—Charles Laughton and Franchot Tone in "Mutiny on the Bounty." 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

UNIVERSITY—Will Rogers in "In Old Kentucky." 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also Lionel Barrymore in "Return of Peter Grimm." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

FINE ARTS—"La Maternelle." 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. "Italian Caprice" and news reel.

METROPOLITAN—Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray in "The Bride Comes Home." 11:15 a. m., 1:50, 4:43, 7:37, 10:21. Stage: Phil Spitalny and his "Sweethearts of the Air." Sevitzky's Orchestra. Tomorrow: Gladys Swarthout and John Boles in "Rose of the Rancho." Stage: Musical Variety Show, "Lights and Shadows," with the 3 Weire Brothers, Ray Heatherton and others. Elida Ballet.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Ronald Colman in "A Tale of Two Cities." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m., Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 4:40, 7:10, 9:35.

MODERN — Shirley Temple in "Littlest Rebel." 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10. Also "Stars Over Broadway," with Pat O'Brien and Jane Froman. 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

MEMORIAL—Lily Pons in "I Dream Too Much." 10:20 a. m., 12:23, 2:26, 4:29, 6:32, 8:32. Preview: 10:06 p. m., Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor in "Magnificent Obsession."

Music

SANDERS THEATER (Cambridge) — Eighth concert in the series given by the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, Ernst Hoffman, conductor. 8:15.

JORDAN HALL — Recital by Sascha Alexandrova, coloratura soprano, Reginald Boardman, accompanist, Juste Maurice, flutist. 8:30.

REPERTORY THEATER — Angna Enters, dance-mime, will present her repertoire, including eight new numbers. 8:15.

Other Events

BOSTON CITY CLUB — Talk by Webb Miller, European press correspondent recently returned from Ethiopia. 7:45.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE — Lecture on "Display and Advertising Composition," given by the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen, Corner Huntington Avenue and Ruggles Street. 8.

LYNN HISTORICAL SOCIETY — Annual meeting. Address on "Some Facts About Early Ocean Street and Its Residents," by the Hon. William E. Dorman, 125 Green Street. 8.

MR. PUNCH'S WORKSHOP—Puppet show, "A Midsummer Night's Dream." 71 Chestnut Street. 8:45.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES — First of a new series of travel lectures and films. Life in Northern Africa, with emphasis on Egypt. Entirely in French. 140 Newbury Street. 8.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Dinner, followed by talk on "An Artist Explores South America," by John LaValle. 40 Beacon Street. 6.

STEINERT HALL — Lecture-recital on "Shakespeare's Triumphant Women," by Florence Locke of London. 8.

DU BURON STUDIO—"An Evening of Poetry," by John C. Ritchey, who will read from his works. 1126 Boylston Street. 8:15.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Paintings I" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Lecture on "Early Japanese History," by Sir George Sansom, visiting professor of Japanese studies at Columbia University. 491 Boylston Street. 5.

Windjammer—Ready For Cruise Into Tropics

Romance of the old windjammers is not gone. Ask Robert Royall of Boston and Boothbay Harbor about that. His enthusiasm was so strong that when the "four-sticker" Sally Persis Noyes went up for auction, he bid her in, while many another proud craft went the way of most of them—shorn of tall spars and towed by the nose from port to port as a barge.

Today Mr. Royall, descendant from a long line of sailing ship men, is the proud owner of what now bears the name on stern and bow "Constellation," remodeled to accommodate about 50 passengers. And Mr. Royall sounds the call for real lovers of the sea to make a cruise to tropical waters, nearly 3000 miles with nothing but wind and canvas to push the 200 foot craft. The Constellation has no auxiliary engine. But all other modern conveniences and accommodations have been adopted.

Next month with Capt. Alvin Loesch at the helm and Mr. Royall in the uniform of first mate, the Constellation is to sail from New York for Bermuda; Virgin Islands; St. Thomas; Santo Domingo; Aux Cayes, Haiti; Port Antonio and Montego Bay, Jamaica; C'enfuegos, Cuba, and the Florida ports of Key West and Miami. Mr. Royall said the cruise is expected to occupy 42 days, with 23 of them at sea, logging an average of 125 miles a day. The itinerary was plotted to take advantage of the Trade Winds which have carried many a square rigger on its course for days without altering the trim of a sail.

Snow Trains—Two Scheduled for Week End

With six to seven inches of snow in Littleton, N. H., and nine inches in Canaan, N. H., the Boston and Maine Railroad today announced these two points as destinations for its snow trains on Saturday and Sunday. Though these are the third such announced trains they actually will be the first of the season if they depart as scheduled. Fair weather with no snow cancelled the first trains on New Year's Day and rain, spoiling the snow for the skiing cancelled last week's schedules.

The Littleton week end train will depart from the North Station on Saturday at 1:55 p. m. and return from Littleton on Sunday afternoon. The Canaan train will leave Sunday at 8:30 a. m. and return from Canaan Sunday afternoon.

Now in its sixth season in Boston, the snow train idea has spread to other sections. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad will operate one on Sunday in conjunction with the Boston and Maine to Crawford Notch, N. H., where 18 inches of snow already covers the ground and more is in prospect tonight. Snow trains also depart from New York City for the Adirondacks and from Chicago to the hilly lake region of Minnesota.

Relief—Boston Drive Aims for $3,750,000 Goal

Allen T. Burns, national authority on social planning and financing, stopped off in Boston today long enough to hear about Boston's plan for raising $3,750,000 in the community drive to commence Jan. 26. He was informed by Ripley L. Dana, director of the local drive that early subscriptions indicated larger-scale contributions than last year. Mr. Burns pointed out that gifts from those able to subscribe $5000 or more in most large cities have increased steadily ever since the depression began. To reach the established Boston goal this year, Mr. Dana said that $400,000 more than last year must be raised. In 1935, the goal was $4,000,000 but was undersubscribed by more than $600,000.

Ship Lines—Boston Soon to Contact Asia

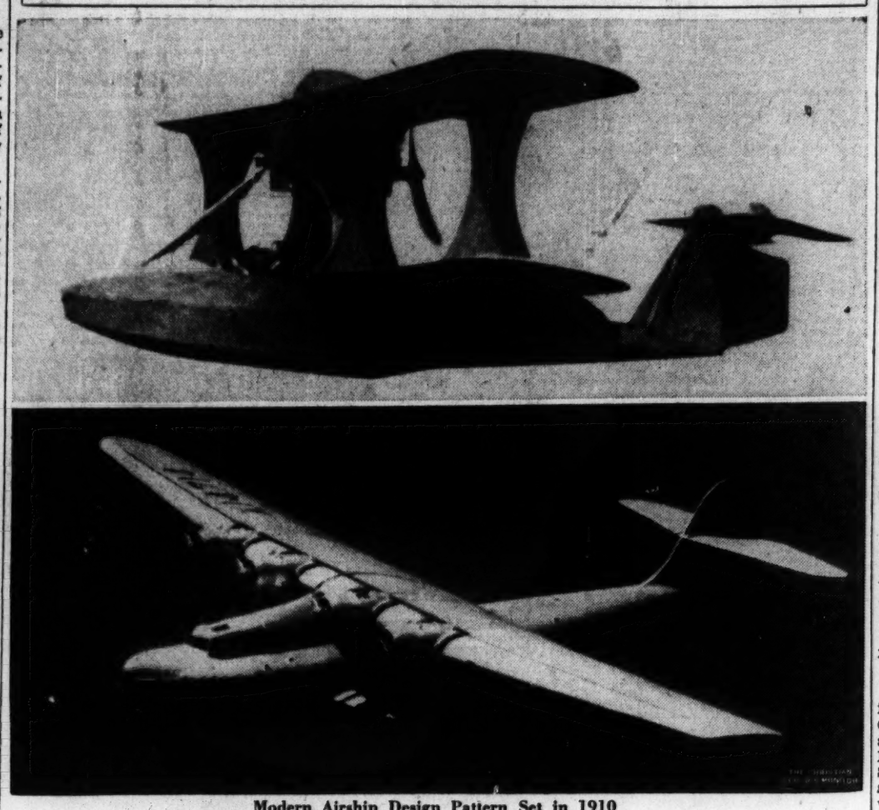
Boston citizens will soon see more great liners in its harbor, as the Dollar Steamship Lines today announced that it will augment its present service to this port. The three 15,000-ton steamers, President Taft, President Cleveland and President Lincoln, will call at Boston on their westbound runs from Europe to the United States, proceeding thence through the Panama Canal to the Pacific coast, Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Manila. Thus Boston, which knew the "China trade" of the clipper ship days, is once again on the great water route to Asia.

Process Tax—Suits Seek to Get Money Back

Edward R. Hale, the attorney who acted for the Hoosac Mills in winning the Supreme Court case against the AAA, announced today that he is preparing to sue for restoration of $192,000 paid as processing taxes by the Quissett Mill of New Bedford. William M. Butler, receiver for the Hoosac Mills and manager for the Calvin Coolidge campaign of 1924, is president of the Quissett concern.

Mr. Hale said that other lawyers have cases in preparation which will seek restitution of money paid to the Federal Government under the AAA. Prior to last July when the Supreme Court agreed to hear the Hoosac appeal it was estimated that the 190 mills in New England had paid $240,693,534 in processing taxes.

My, How the Fledgling Has Grown!



Modern Airship Design Pattern Set in 1910

Similarity of Harry N. Atwood's "Clipper" of 25 Years Ago and the China Clipper Is Along Limited Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NASHUA, N. H., Jan. 9—Pictures of the new China Clipper—superflying boat plying between San Francisco and the Orient—have sent Harry N. Atwood, pioneer aviator, who lives here, thumbing through old albums. Remarkable similarity is found between the new 46-passenger ship and one which he built and flew a quarter of a century ago.

Mr. Atwood was one of the nation's earliest fliers. He was one of the Wrights' first pupils and in 1912 gained much recognition by shattering one after another of the existing flight records.

Before the war he constructed a plane. Its lines, judged by photographs saved by Mr. Atwood, were somewhat like the China Clipper. The sweep of the fuselage-boat part bear marked resemblance, while the wings—though biplane on the old Atwood model—have features recognizable in the new ship. Its motor is mounted above the pilot in a position which corresponds somewhat with the motor mountings on the China Clipper.

Mr. Atwood recalls with a smile, however, that his ship of 1910 would not carry mail to the Orient.

Monitor Radiocast Canceled Jan. 11

THE radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be canceled on Saturday, Jan. 11, owing to the transmission of the opera "Götterdämmerung" from the Metropolitan Opera House over Station WBZ from 1:25 to 5:45 p. m., eastern standard time.

On Saturday, Jan. 18, the Monitor news will be radiocast from 5:20 to 5:30 p. m., over Station WBZ, owing to the length of the transmission of the opera "Tannhäuser," which will be radiocast upon that occasion.

Why?—No Picture of Curley at Jackson Dinner

Governor Curley himself didn't say anything about it, but he had friends who let it be known that they felt a little "disturbed" because the Governor's picture was not displayed at the Boston Jackson Day dinner at the Copley-Plaza last night.

It seems that what the State House contingent is pleased to call the "Federal Crowd" had charge of the banquet, scheduled to raise campaign funds and to pay honor to the hero of New Orleans and the President who uttered the familiar line—"to the victor belong the spoils."

Among the properties needed for decoration was a good-sized picture of President Roosevelt. Somebody called the Governor's office and asked if such a picture were on hand there. A secretary searched through storage places and uncovered one with the Governor and the President posed together. He called back and offered it to the "Federal Crowd," only to have it refused with the explanation that it had been decided not to have decorations.

Last night, Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, unfurled a Roosevelt poster at the banquet. A picture of the Governor was conspicuously absent, and—word went around the State House today—"some of the Curley boys are feeling a little huffy."

Vests—Police Get 48 Bullet-Proof Affairs

Forty-eight new bullet proof vests—three for each of Boston's 16 police stations—were distributed today by orders of Police Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney. Heretofore, when these armaments were necessary in outlying stations, a trip to the armorer's office at headquarters was necessary.

Also contained in the order, which Commissioner McSweeney signed last night, were one gas gun, 10 long range gas shells and several hand bombs for each station house.

Briefs

Edwin Franko Goldman, well-known "King of American Bandmasters," arrived in Boston this afternoon to conduct a two-day "clinic" for New England bandmasters, which will begin at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at Boston University's Jacob Sleeper Hall on Boylston Street.

* * *

Potential Eugene O'Neills, Rachel Crothers and Philip Barries will be given their chance to see their own plays produced and published—if they happen to win the contest announced today by W. Duncan Russell, director of the Adult Recreation Project of the WPA open to all persons with playwriting proclivities.

* * *

The Boston Y. M. C. A., in an effort to extend its activities into the downtown sector, has announced a luncheon forum for Jan. 22, the success of which will act as a test gauge for further programs, it has been announced by Arthur S. Johnson, chairman of the "Y" board.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Political Barometer

"As go the employees of City Hall so goes the city election" is Boston's version of the political dictum regarding the State of Maine. This municipal barometer can often be applied with success to State elections, as many of the City Hall habitués have aspirations for either state jobs or offices. Thus an interesting light on Governor Curley's position among local politicians may be gleaned from the small talk about the Hall, as Mr. Curley, due to his 12 years as Mayor and his position as chief Democrat of the Commonwealth, has always held much of the spotlight there.

Contrary to previous campaigns, when Governor Curley could count on the support of a large number of municipal employees, he appears at the moment to be finding very little support among his former admirers and associates. It seems probable that several factors are responsible for this change in sentiment.

Sentiment in Politics

The first reason, sentimental rather than political, but one always important to the satellites of a man who has achieved a measure of success, is the change in the Curley attitude toward his acquaintances. In the days of the Curley regime at City Hall the door to his office was always open to any who aided him in his campaign and to whom he owed a debt. Now, due undoubtedly in part to the exigencies of his office, he has closed the door to all but a chosen few, to such an extent that members of the Curley organization itself are accusing him of ingratitude.

A weakening in the Curley organization would be a serious blow to the Governor in the next senatorial fight, especially in view of the bitter opposition, which he seems certain to encounter from the Mansfield and the Walsh-Ely groups in the Democratic Party.

Patronage

A more specific indignation felt by Governor Curley's workers is raised by the distribution of jobs, which have gone in too many cases to Republicans and men who were not active Curley supporters. Many of these jobs have been undoubtedly given in pay for support given to the Governor across party lines, but that is small comfort to those who were looking confidently forward to a political reward.

Several persons who in years past were close to Mr. Curley in the matter of publicity and organization have expressed the opinion that if he is beaten in the Senate fight, he will owe his defeat not so much to the votes of his opponents but to number of his people who did not vote for him. Dissatisfaction spreads quickly in politics, as most political observers like to air their opinions, and those who are dependent upon the will of the man in power for their jobs are quick to desert a sinking political ship.

No Security Here

There are few jobs that are less secure and last for a shorter time than political ones, and thus at a place like City Hall a large part of the employees' time goes into keeping in touch with all political changes. Through such astute observation and maneuvering many of the employees appointed by Mr. Curley when Mayor have retained their positions under Mayor Mansfield.

On more than one occasion Mayor Mansfield has been warned by political advisers to get rid of many hangovers who have other political allegiances, yet he has refrained from ejecting employees, except for cause. As a result more than once the effort has been made to discredit the Mayor behind his back, generally through a whispering campaign.

Mansfield Gains

It seems, however, safe to say, in spite of efforts in certain quarters to discredit him, that the Mayor has, in the few past months been riding on the crest of a political wave. His attempts to bring out into the open graft, alleged to have been perpetrated under former mayoralties and his resolute opposition to Governor Curley on certain questions, in which many have thought the Governor misguided, have produced much favorable comment in the press and among the people of Boston. All of which should prove to be effective ammunition if the Mayor decides to train his guns on the Governorship next year.

J. G. H.

Amherst Student Fined For Drunken Driving

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 9 (AP)—Accused by Joseph H. Lacour, State Motor Vehicle Inspector, of driving "a traveling barroom," a 21-year-old Amherst College student from Brooklyn, N. Y., today was fined $75 here.

He was Daniel Halstead, who pleaded guilty to drunken driving, drunkenness and speeding.

Halstead was arrested after the officer had noticed his allegedly erratic driving on the Mt. Tom Highway. Lacour said the car, registered to George R. Bacon of Bristol, N. H., had "everything except a brass rail."

Dr. Fauver Urges Sportsmanship In World Problems

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 9 (AP)—If Mussolini was as good a sport as the ordinary football player, Dr. Edgar Fauver, director of athletics at Wesleyan University, said today, there would be no Ethiopian trouble.

Addressing the winter athletic convocation at Massachusetts State College, Dr. Fauver declared:

"If an individual took the same attitude in a football game as Mussolini is taking in Ethiopia he would be removed from the field.

"If nations generally," added Dr. Fauver, "would observe the rules of good sportsmanship the world would be a long way toward solving international problems."

As essential elements of national sportsmanship he listed: Co-operation and appreciation of the other nations' problems and mutual helpfulness."

Speed Maximum Of 45 Miles Set In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 9 — Gentle persuasion failing, Connecticut's new Traffic Commission this morning put into effect a maximum speed limit of 45 miles an hour on all state trunk line highways.

Fines of $10 to $100 await the motorist who lets his speedometer climb above that mark. After a "reasonable time" for the ruling to become known, police and courts will be asked to inflict penalties.

Authority of Law

The ruling, made under authority of the 1935 General Assembly, is the commission's first move since the New Year to cut down highway accidents. It was hinted at a few days ago when Motor Vehicles Commissioner Michael A. Connor said "something pretty drastic" would be done to curb the speeders.

Not for years has Connecticut had a speed limit on its highways, not since the days, in fact, when 30 miles an hour was considered illegal and unsafe. The state's policy has long been to let the police and courts use their discretion in speeding cases. High speed has been an offense if the court decided it constituted reckless operation of the automobile.

Only on State Roads

The Traffic Commission, consisting of Mr. Connor, State Police Commissioner Anthony Sunderland and Highway Commissioner John A. Macdonald, has authority only on State roads and its order regulating speed affects only trunk line highways. Signs will be posted to notify the motorist where the speed limit is in force.

Some months ago the commission "requested" drivers not to exceed 45 miles an hour. When icy roads made fast driving even more dangerous early in December the commission again "requested" that 40 miles an hour be the maximum speed at night. The continuation of violent accidents in which high speed has been a factor led to the mandatory regulation.

Special Study

Wednesday Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, pointing to the record of 480 persons killed and 13,000 injured in the State during 1935, appointed a special study commission of 19 to seek means of correcting "the widespread abuses and violations of the law."

He named as chairman, Col. Samuel H. Fisher of Litchfield who was chairman of the Connecticut Tercentenary Commission. The commission is to recommend means of controlling the State's increasing traffic.

Vermont to Display Farm Products At Montpelier Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 19—Comprehensive exhibits of Vermont farm products and up-to-date farm equipment and supplies will be displayed at the fourth annual Vermont Farm Products Show, Tuesday to Friday, in Burlington, according to H. A. Dwinell, of the State Department of Agriculture.

The show will be held in connection with the Union Agricultural Meeting and sixty-fifth annual meeting of the Vermont Dairymen's Association.

Apples, butter, corn, eggs, hay, maple products and potatoes, all produced in Vermont, will be on view at the exposition. The exhibitors will compete in individual classes for cash prizes and ribbons. Winners in the egg, maple, potato and apple divisions of the show will receive silver cups, which will remain in their possession until they are again competed for at the 1937 Farm Products Show.

Farmers attending the show will have an opportunity to see displays of modern farm supplies and equipment. For those interested in dairying, there will be milking machines, milk coolers and miscellaneous dairy barn equipment. Fruit growers will find pruning tools, picking bags, various fruit packages and spraying equipment. Comprehensive displays of maple processing and poultry equipment will be on view, as also will be tractors, fertilizers, water pumps and miscellaneous implements for general farm use. Machines and equipment for the farm will be included in the show.

PWA Engineer Quits His Connecticut And Rhode Island Position

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 9 (AP)—Leslie A. Hoffman, PWA engineer for Connecticut and Rhode Island, has resigned. Mr. Hoffman, recently given a clean bill of health and reinstated, following charges arising from the awarding of Rhode Island airport contracts, confirmed Washington reports of his withdrawal.

"Yes, it is true," he said, "I have resigned the position I held for 2½ years as state engineer for the Public Works Administration. For the present, I prefer not to discuss the reasons."

Two weeks ago Mr. Hoffman was reinstated by Administrator Harold L. Ickes who, while clearing Mr. Hoffman of all charges, said that the engineer had made "an error of judgment," in the contract awards.

Uxbridge Mill Walkout Continues in Deadlock

UXBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 9 (AP)—The walkout at the local plant of the Uxbridge Worsted Company, by the majority of the day force of loom fixers, was continued today, with no settlement in sight.

They walked out in sympathy with Joseph Wilson, president of the local U. T. W., a loomfixer, who was discharged on Tuesday for alleged inefficiency. At a meeting of officials of the company and the union yesterday, Mr. Wilson was offered a position as a warp starter at a reduction of about $8 weekly. The compromise was refused, however. Today all the weavers were at their work with a skeleton crew of loomfixers. Some of the third-shift fixers yesterday worked 16 hours in an effort to keep the weavers busy.

Roper Challenges Criers of Back To The Constitution

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 9 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Roper termed the right to amend the Federal Constitution "the heartbeat of our constitutional system," in an article published today by the Yale Daily News, undergraduate publication.

He asserted that if the present American "economic and governmental system is to endure," this question must be answered within the next decade.

"If there is not sufficient constitutional authority for the Federal Government to deal properly with a devastating, nation-wide economic and social emergency, is it the will of the American people to amend their constitution so that the Federal Government, in times of acute distress nationally, may be bold, direct action avert utter chaos?"

Mr. Roper contended the Constitution "must be applied and interpreted as a dynamic, adaptable instrument designed to meet the changes and exigencies which modern civilization has imposed upon contemporary society."

"The Administration believes that the Constitution, applied in accordance with the best practices supported by the greatest in our national life and history, can successfully meet the test of great changes which must be faced courageously in the years immediately ahead. . .

"At the time of the President's inauguration not even small voices of opposition were heard in answer to the President's frank avowal that he would take even unprecedented action to save the stricken nation! Such action was taken. The masses of the people see the evidences of recovery on every side of them, and now opposition criticism seeks popular support through false charges of unconstitutionality rather than through a positive, intelligible program."

Mr. Roper said his answer "to the wailing cry of 'back to the Constitution' is the progressive and American challenge of 'forward with the Constitution.'"

Museum Program Over Radio Tonight On 'Unfamiliar Arts'

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts resumes its program of Thursday radio tonight at 8 o'clock, over Station WAAB, with a discussion by Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy of "The Appreciation of the Unfamiliar Arts." Dr. Coomaraswamy is familiar with Eastern and Western traditions in their deeper relationship, and is a Fellow for Research in Indian, Persian and Muhammedan Art at the Museum.

Uniting with the museum in its effort to share with New England people the wealth of its treasures in the various fields of art, the Works Progress Administration has arranged a tour for Thursday, Jan. 16, at 2 p. m., under the guidance of Mrs. Mary Parkman Sayward, senior instructor at the museum. This tour, free to the public, is intended to acquaint those interested with some of the rare tapestries, such as the great fifteenth century Flemish textile, known as the Creed Tapestry, a fine example of religious iconography produced by the loom, and the Knolle Passion Tapestry, for 400 years the pride of the chapel of Knolle House, Kent, Eng. Information about other Popular Lecture Tours offered by the WPA may be obtained at 739 Boylston Street (Commonwealth 4354).

New Trawlers to Boast Electric Refrigeration

BATH, Me., Jan. 9 (AP)—The Bath Iron Works, Inc., announced today it had secured contracts to construct three beam trawlers, each 142 feet long, for the Bay State Fishing Company of Boston, at a cost of approximately $500,000.

The fishing boats, of a type designed by the local shipbuilding concern, will carry a new system of electric refrigeration for icing fish, doing away with the necessity of carrying ice aboard, now in general use.

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ANNEX BALCONY

Dairy Farmers Seek to Keep Benefits Gained Under AAA; Milk Control Boards to Aid

Pasture-studded New England refused today to become alarmed over the collapse of the AAA despite rumors of possible serious after-effects upon New England's 30,000 dairy farmers in their traditional struggle to wrest a fair share of the consumer's dollar away from the milk distributors.

Speeding down from their hills to attend emergency meetings in various parts of New England, these farmers were told that New England, during the short period of AAA supervision over the milk-shed, had builded itself a strong defense against the return of marketing conditions that had frequently threatened to wreck the industry in the past.

Effect Called Negligible

At a conference in Worcester today, Joseph C. Cort, administrator of the Massachusetts State Milk Control Board declared that invalidation of the AAA milk license for the Greater Boston market would have only a "negligible" effect upon the local milk market.

The best advice that Mr. Cort could give to New England men was "to sit tight and not rock the boat."

"The dairy industry is sensitive," he said, "and could be easily disturbed by headlong efforts to replace authority that, for all we know, may continue to exist unchanged."

Mr. Cort was only one of many who saw remaining in the wake of the AAA certain strengthening factors fortifying the industry against a return to past chaotic conditions. Briefly, these factors are:

1. The farmer has been paid a reasonable price for his milk by the distributors. Farm standards have been raised to levels that the farmers would fight to maintain.

2. The dealers, despite the increased sums paid to the farmers, have still remained in business.

3. Co-operation between distributors and farmers is fully recognized as the salvation of the New England industry.

Milk Control Boards

Added to these significant proofs of possible stabilization of milk markets, each New England state has organized a milk control board to shoulder local responsibilities.

At the same time the industry, in co-operation with the AAA, has just completed drafting a new milk marketing agreement between distributors and producers which the industry can put into effect on its own without the AAA. State control boards are in a position to assume the supervision which has been the province of the AAA.

This, in a nutshell, was the not-so-alarming situation that farmers found confronting them at their meetings today. They had come to meetings somewhat disturbed over the collapse of the AAA and the possible return to price wars, profit-absorbing distributors and uncontrolled production. However, until the proposed marketing agreement is signed which fixes minimum prices to be paid to farmers, old chaotic conditions will still hang like a shadow over the industry unless federal control can be maintained.

Optimism Prevails

But the meetings today were permeated with an air of optimism occasioned by the assurance that enough had been learned about co-operation under the AAA to keep the industry from falling back into former ruts. The AAA thus has served its fundamental aim in the New England dairy field.

With control thus adequately fixed, the next important step in improving the New England milk situation, according to impartial authorities, is to improve the distribution system which now allows seven milk carts to clatter down a single street to deliver seven quarts of milk.

This costly distributing system was named by Herbert A. Brown, Middlesex County Dairy Agent, as the crux of the New England problem, preventing distributors from paying the farmer the full value of his products in dollars and cents. The control features of the AAA, he said, made no attempt to remedy this fundamental problem.

Legal Clash Marks Hearing on Boston's Housing Proposal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Boston property owners clashed in the District of Columbia Supreme Court yesterday over the Public Works Administration's proposed low cost housing project in that city.

The Boston case has been before the court since Nov. 15. Today Samuel Silverman, former corporation counsel for the city of Boston, appeared to defend his petition asking permission to intervene in the case on the side of the Government.

Mr. Silverman appeared in opposition to a motion filed recently by Frank L. Peckham, local counsel for the Boston petitioners, and disputed Mr. Peckman's contention that his clients had no "valid interest" in the case.

"My clients," Mr. Silverman said, "own property which abutts the Old Harbor Village project. It so happens that my clients' property abutts the site of the government project while the property of the complaining property owners is nowhere near as closely located."

Mr. Silverman, insisting that his clients had every right to intervene in the action, said:

"We counted that our investments will be enhanced by the government project, and of course, that they would be impaired by anything which would block completion of the Old Harbor Village project."

Clergyman to Resign Over U. S. Citizenship Despite Parish Vote

HUDSON, Mass., Jan. 9 (AP)—The First Federated Church yesterday refused by parish vote of 37 to 35 to accept the resignation of the Rev. Spurgeon M. Hirtle, Canadian citizen who offered to leave because he said a minority of the church felt he should become an American citizen.

With the announcement of the vote, however, the pastor told the meeting that because of the closeness he would leave the church and return to his birthplace, Mahonie Bay, N. S., March 31.

When the Rev. Mr. Hirtle submitted his letter of resignation last week he said he could not conscientiously take an oath of citizenship because the last paragraph of the oath requires "no mental reservation."

He served with Canadian forces in France during the World War and received the officers medal.

He said he will leave Hudson with his wife and two children and probably find a pastorate in Nova Scotia.

He came to Hudson in 1928. While the church has a membership of 500 the parish vote last night was considered representative.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Vermont

Springfield—Jan. 16 and 30, February March and April second and fourth Thursdays, 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Rain or snow, possibly with sleet late this afternoon, tonight, and probably Friday morning; temperatures in the lower 30's; fresh to strong easterly winds, probably gales off the coast.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Rain, probably mixed with sleet or snow this afternoon and tonight probably ending Friday morning; not much change in temperature.

Maine—Snow tonight possibly changing to sleet or rain late tonight or Friday; rising temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Snow probably changing to rain or sleet tonight ending Friday morning, warmer tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Strong easterly winds probably reaching gale force and shifting to westerly and diminishing over the south portion late tonight and over the north portion Friday; overcast weather with rain over the south and rain or snow over the north portion tonight probably ending Friday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	29	Minneapolis	24	24
Bermuda	58	58	New Orleans	56	56
Chicago	34	32	New York	38	34
Denver	24	20	Norfolk	48	42
Helena	18	18	Philadelphia	36	32
Jacksonville	56	54	St. Louis	38	38
Kansas City	18	18	San Francisco	56	52
Los Angeles	50	48	Washington	38	34
Miami	74	72			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 9.
B—Minimum, Jan. 8

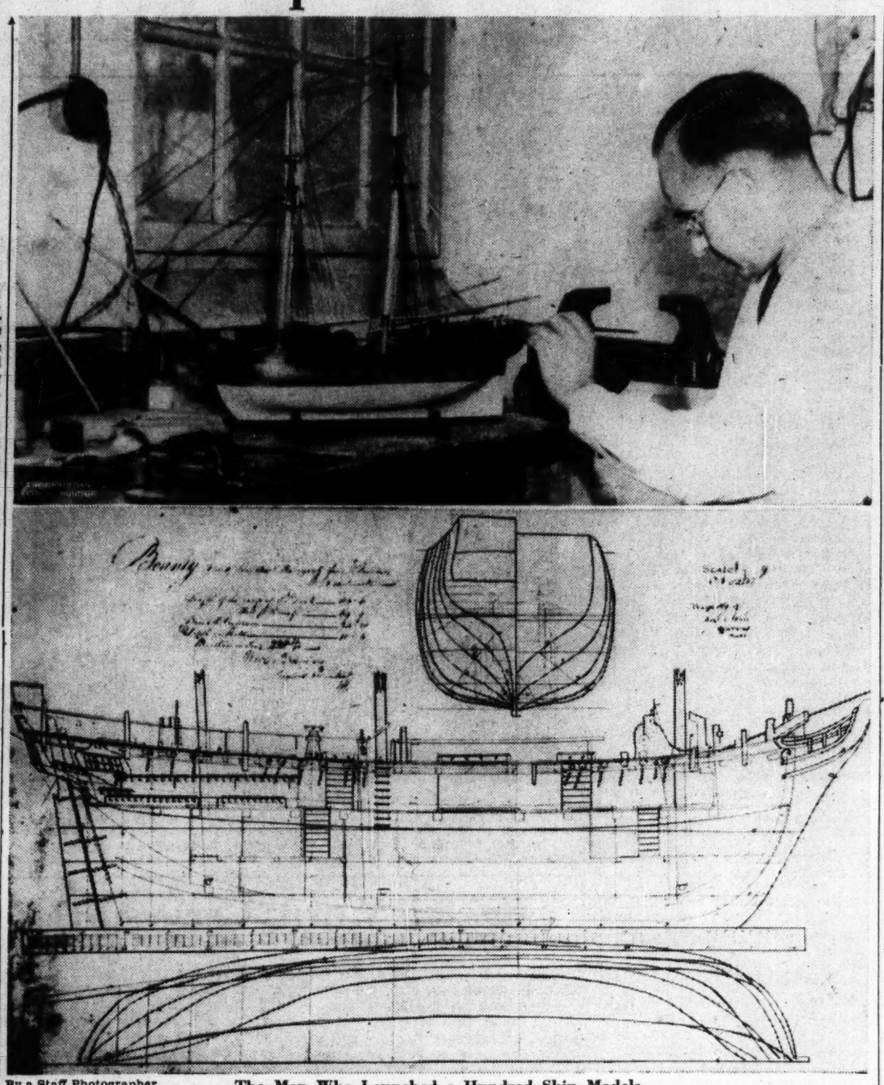
High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:59 p. m.; height, 9 feet
Friday, 12:10 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet

Light all vehicles at 4:59 p. m.

Craftsman Fashions Ship Models With One Hand

Robert I. Innes has completed 100 models of famous boats in eight years and now is working on the Bounty—Completed boats consist of thousands of tiny parts all made and fitted by hand.



By a Staff Photographer. The Man Who Launched a Hundred Ship Models

Above—Robert I. Innes at His Workbench as He Puts the Finishing Touches on One of His Models. Below—Mr. Innes' Copy of the Architectural Plans for H. M. S. Bounty, Which He Is Modeling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Robert I. Innes, who has to work with one hand, once was assured that he never could make ship models. And perhaps that is just the reason why he is one of New England's best-known ship modelers today.

In a period of less than eight years, working in spare time and occasionally on a vacation, he has built 100 models and now is working on the one hundred and first. Plainly, Mr. Innes is one of those men who has eliminated the word "can't" from his dictionary.

How He Started

Eight years ago he was a partner in an engineering company. When he was forced out of business, losing the funds that had been invested, he found himself severely handicapped in finding other work.

While walking the streets for a job one day, he was attracted by a ship model in a window exhibit. When he learned that good models were selling for as high as $500, he determined to build one.

And as he did, despite the discouraging words of his friends and without any instruction or previous experience in such a line, and a large department store bought his first model for $65. He said it wasn't much of a model, or at least he says it doesn't look like much of a one to him now.

Accuracy Needed

But it encouraged him to build more and to go into the ship model art seriously. He learned the tricks of the trade quickly and decided that if he was to be successful, his models must be accurate in every detail. Accuracy is what ship model enthusiasts pay for, Mr. Innes said. And in his experience, it has meant scouring many parts of the United States and sometimes Europe for information concerning ships he has modeled.

He does not build a model without having the original or copies of the original architect's plans before him. He works on scales of one-eighth or one-fourth of an inch. A model built on a one-eighth of an inch scale, would be 96 times as small as the original ship, he explained.

Historical Significance

One of the most interesting features of ship modeling to Mr. Innes is its historical significance. He says that oftentimes the complete history of famous ships is never known until they are modeled.

Mr. Innes is a fast worker and can complete a model usually in seven days. Model building, of course, means dealing with thousands of small parts. In the planking alone—and all his models are ribbed and planked—there are about 2800 brads. And holes must be drilled for each brad. He handles the hammer and saw and drill as expertly as the most professional cabinet-maker.

Mr. Innes will build only square-rigged model ships. Why? Because he says a model of a square rigger is a product of art, while the model of a steamship is a product of the machine shop.

The Royal Savage

Model No. 100 is "The Royal Savage," Benedict Arnold's flagship, which is described in Kenneth Robert's "Rebel in Arms." There are four known models and Mr. Innes is said to have made them all. It was quite a job, too, because the modeler has no plans for "The Royal Savage." The very best that he could do was to obtain plans for a sister ship, the "Maria," from the British Admiralty. This vessel is believed to be much the same except for battery layout.

And Now the Bounty

Right now Mr. Innes is working out two models of "The Bounty," a vessel well-known to readers of "The Mutiny on the Bounty" and to those who have seen a motion picture with the same title. Right here there is fruit for an argument, because important differences are claimed between the movie version and original plans.

The original layout, it is said, had no stern lanterns, while an elaborate stern was provided in the film setting. Again, the motion picture is said to show a full closed bulwark, whereas in the original the bulwark went only to the companionway. A woman in seventeenth century riding habit made up the figurehead in the "Bounty's plans.

End to Process Tax Stirs Mill Workers To Seek Wage Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 9—The effect of the Supreme Court's decision declaring the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional, was felt in Connecticut's labor situation today with a demand from striking textile workers at the Lawton Mills in Plainfield for a 15 per cent wage increase.

The strikers base their demand on the fact that the mills no longer will pay processing taxes. The extra money should provide higher pay for workers, they assert. Originally the Lawton workers struck rather than accept a wage cut. Now they have asked not only that the cut be restored but that the 15 per cent increase be given them on top of that. Mill officials have made no reply to the demand.

About 800 are normally employed at the Lawton plant, manufacturing cotton. Not all are organized and some of the nonunion workers have accepted the wage cut and are keeping the mills running. The union members are picketing the plant.

In Putnam and in New London employees of the Edward Bloom Company, silk manufacturers, also are on strike against a wage reduction. In Bridgeport Wednesday, John J. Egan, secretary of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, suggested that wage increases are in order at all plants where processing taxes have been a factor. He said employers have been saying they could not increase wages because of the processing taxes. Now some of them will get refunds on taxes impounded by the courts and should share the money with employees.

Pawtucket $21 Tax Rate Lowest City Levy in R. I.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Jan. 9 (AP)—Pawtucket will have the lowest tax rate of any city in Rhode Island, as a result of reduction of $1 voted by the City Council.

The new rate, voted last night, is $21. By paying before the due date it may be cut to $19.95.

White's Re-election Predicted In Maine Senatorial Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 9—United States Senator Wallace H. White, who announced Wednesday his candidacy to succeed himself, is the first Maine candidate to toss his hat into the ring for the Senate, and, so far as Republican candidates go, he is likely to be the only one. There will be a Democratic candidate, possibly more than one, but no one has entered the field as yet.

In Washington, F. Harold Dubord of Waterville, who was defeated two years ago by Senator Frederick Hale by less than 2000 votes, laughed when asked if he again would be a candidate. If he were, observers in this State concede him not nearly so good a chance of winning as he proved to have in 1934.

White's Strength Conceded

The chief reason for such a belief is that Senator White is too strongly intrenched, particularly this year when Republican national sentiment is greatly stronger than it was two years ago. This sentiment proceeds the more strongly because of the general admission that Mr. White has won prestige and national influence in the Senate.

He has served Maine continuously in Washington since 1916, when he was elected to the House; but he had been in Washington for some years after his graduation from Bowdoin College in 1899 when he became a clerk at the Capitol to the House Committee on Commerce. Later he became secretary to his grandfather, Senator William P. Frye, who was part of that group of Maine men who dominated national affairs toward the close of the last century.

In his service as Representative, Mr. White was chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, an interest in which he shared with Senator Frye whose legislative hobby was maritime affairs, and well up on the Rules Committee.

Went to Senate in 1930

His chance to graduate into the Senate came in 1930 when former Senator Arthur R. Gould of Presque Isle, disgusted with the Senate, refused to be a candidate. Mr. Gould objected to the delays, the filibustering, the shilly-shallying which he alleged permeated the legislative process at Washington.

This was Mr. White's opportunity. In the primary of June, 1930, he defeated former Governor, now Representative, Ralph O. Brewster, and in the September election he won a sweeping victory over Democrat Frank H. Haskell of Portland.

His single term in the Senate has been marked by his activity as an authority in shipping and radio matters, in some of which he represented this country at conferences abroad. He is a member of the board of overseers of Bowdoin College.

Two University of Vermont Couples At a Time Test First Vermont Sofa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt.—The first sofa to be brought into Burlington, and, it is thought, the first to be brought into Vermont, now in the possession of the Allen family of Burlington, has been loaned for exhibition purposes to the Fleming Museum of the University of Vermont.

Governor VanNess, who bought it, gave a party in its honor at Grassmount, the VanNess mansion, now a woman's dormitory of the university, and the young people took turns sitting on it, two couples at a time.

The sofa has been loaned to the university in the name of Mrs. John Allen, whose mother, born in 1800, was at the party as a very young girl and was one of those who admired it and was given the honor of sitting upon it.

The piece is considered Duncan Phyfe, as its "identical twin" has been loaned to the Metropolitan Museum in New York and is now in the Duncan Phyfe Room in the American wing.

Camp Devens Urged For Army Air Base

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—A special War Department committee studying sites for air bases was urged today by Representative Casey (D.-Mass.) to give consideration to Fort Devens, Mass., for the New England base to be established along with others under the Wilcox law. Mr. Casey said the fort is sufficiently far inland to afford safety and yet near enough to the coast—40 miles—to give it strategic advantages.

"In the event an air base is established in New England," he said, "and the law itself assured this, Fort Devens, which is at present a permanent army base with adequate facilities for storage of munitions and other essentials should be the choice of the War Department."

Christian Science Lecture In Mother Church Tonight

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, on Thursday, Jan. 9, at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be, "Jesus, Our Exemplar." The lecturer, Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., of Toronto, Canada, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

What's Going On in the Arts

The Follies Revisited

AFTER the first ten days, which are always the hardest, the Ziegfeld Follies of 1936 presents a more finished appearance. Presumably, it is still in process. It leaves the Boston Opera House Saturday night for a fortnight in Philadelphia before the final plunge into the Main Artery.

The changes already made are mostly for the better. Several numbers have been deleted which never will be missed. Among these are "Pulitzer Prize Award Announced" (though this may be restored for Broadway because of its topical allusions) and "Leave It or Not," a rather flat movie travelogue.

Not all the additions are improvements. "The Last of the Cabbies" is a feeble and pointless song, and "Please Send My Daddy Back to Mother" is so dull that even Fannie Brice cannot bring it to life.

Other new items are more helpful. "The Sweepstake Ticket," a sketch by David Freedman, gives full play to Miss Brice's unparagoned talents, "The Petrified Elevator" is mildly satiric and "The Ballad of Babyface McGinty" utilizes an ingenious double setting to depict the rise and decline of a Public Enemy.

On the whole, a second view requires little modification of original impressions, except to record a general speeding and pepping up. Miss Brice remains seven-tenths of the show. The other three-tenths are the Vincente Minelli settings and costumes and the dancing of the Nicholas Brothers, the Preisser Sisters and Duke McHale. Bob Hope, Hugh O'Connell and Judy Canova add to the comedy, Harriet Hoctor dances twice in front of two of the most effective settings in the show, Eve Arden struggles with partial success against some remarkably uninteresting material and Gertrude Niesen sings like a radio singer. Josephine Baker, who is favored with some of the most sumptuous and original of the settings, leans heavily upon them. No; without Miss Brice there wouldn't be much of a show. But with Miss Brice and the aforesaid settings and dancers, Philadelphia and Broadway are going to see a pretty good entertainment, very expensively adorned. L. A. S.

Gordon Grant

WATER colors and etchings by Gordon Grant occupy walls of Goodspeed's Book Shop on Ashburton Place. Most of them treat of the sea.

Gordon Grant selects engaging subject matter. One need not be a specialist in maritime activities to enjoy his ideas, for often he dwells upon the amusing or informing episode, and he relates the story so graphically that anyone can understand. At Goodspeed's there are depictions of boats and those who man them.

The etchings are handled with broad line and luminous surface. Mr. Grant presses the line into service, occasionally using drypoint to gain the velvety quality peculiar to it. Sometimes he works for a tonal effect, resorting entirely to the contrast of black and white as a means of gaining realistic imagery.

In the prints and aquarelles where he dwells upon the subject of people, Mr. Grant shows a quiet humor and a warm sympathy with the odd types encountered on the shore. He indicates those little eccentricities which mark the difference between types and characters. Throughout, one is more aware of subject than of technical traits, for Mr. Grant is fairly conventional in color, composition and handling of mediums.

Kay Peterson

At the City Club, Ashburton Place entrance, there is a display of water colors by Kay Peterson. Bostonians will notice and probably be moved by a number of portraits of local shops and street corners. Miss Peterson has found this town a splendid source of ideas and she has depicted certain localities such as Beacon Hill with a trace of romanticism. Her colors hover round the buff and terra cotta shades. They serve her purpose adequately and seem well suited to the atmosphere. D. A.

We're Not Scared

ONE of Hollywood's most successful adventures in miscasting is to be observed in the case of Miss Bette Davis. And they're wondrous persistent about it. Apparently the theory is that if they present Miss Davis often enough as the cold, hard, selfish, wicked woman, the public will accept her as a good portrayer of such parts. The fact is that no matter how many of these roles she essays, she still seems a nice girl trying to be naughty. She reminds us of Miss Natalie Hall playing Carmen. So we didn't expect much of her latest film, "Dangerous," now visible at the Paramount and Fenway, and we were not disappointed. In this one Miss Davis is a run-down actress who plays havoc with the lives of the men who love her. In the end she reforms; but you never believed in the wickedness and you cannot believe in the reform. Franchot Tone, Margaret Lindsay, John Eldredge, Alison Skipworth and Dick Foran do what they can to assist.

The companion picture is "Broadway Hostess," which is all about a night club singer (Winifred Shaw), who marries her pianist (Phil Regan), when it becomes apparent that the angel of the show (Lyle Talbot) prefers a socialite (Geneviene Tobin) for bride.

University Provides Guides

Paid student guides are provided University of Texas visitors at Austin, Texas, to explain extensive development in recent years of the school's physical properties.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Featured Programs in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Radio Guild: Shake-	Pedro Via and his	"Flash Gordon"...	Hits and Encores:
5:15	speare's "Henry VI"	tango orchestra...	Carl Moore's Orch.	shopping talks
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	Speaker; music....	"Jack Armstrong",	and recordings...
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Clara, Lu and Em.	Dick Tracy, sketch.	Tito Guizar; orch.
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	Patti Chapin; or..
6:15	Songs in the Night...	News; music.....	Sport Comment....	News of Youth....
6:30	News; features.....	"Salute" program.	"Musicalities"; vo-	Talk; George Hall
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Male quartet.....	calists; orchestra.	and his orchstra.
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch...	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	"Nine to Five".....	"Popeye" sketch...	Buddy Clark; orch.	'Irish Echoes': vo-
7:30	"Lum and Abner"....	Studio chorus.....	Kate Smith; orch.	cal, instrumental.
7:45	Quartet; soloist.....	"Tune Twisters"...	Boake Carter, news	Phil Scott's Orch..
8:00	Music Is My Hobby..	Vallee Varieties:	"Harv. & Esther":	Museum speaker...
8:15	Songs of the Harp....	Frank Fay; King-	soloists; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter....
8:30	Rochester Philhar-	sley and Chase;	"One Crowded	Little Symphony
8:45	monic Orchestra.....	El Brendel.....	Hour": dram. sk..	Orchestra concert
9:00	Death Valley Days:	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.;	Joe Reichman and
9:15	dramatic sketch.....	Frank McIntyre;	Walter O'Keefe...	his orchestra....
9:30	America's Town Meet-	soloists; players;	Phil Cook, "Just	Stevens's Orch....
9:45	ing: 'Which Way	skits; orchestra...	Another Amateur"	News Service.....
10:00	Capitalism—Competi-	Bing Crosby; Jim-	Heidt's Brigadiers:	Recital Hall: Dr.
10:15	tion or Co-operat'n?'	my Dorsey's Or.;	soloists; orchestra	Courboin, organ..
10:30	Roy Shields and his	Bob Burns; Mischa	Dramatized news..	Freddie Miller and
10:45	orchestra; soloist....	Leviski; R.Hugh's	Spotlight Revue...	His Hecklers.....
11:00	Reports; news; music	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Isham Jones and
11:15	Kay Fayre, songs.....	Sports; music.....	Joe Haymes's Or..	his orchestra.....
11:30	Trudi Schoop's Bal-	Joe Reichman and	Anson Weeks's Or.	Vincent Lopez and
11:45	let Music: orchestra	his orchestra.....	Jan Garber's Orch.	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC (WABC). "Dear Columbia": readings of network fan mail.
11:00 WBZ (WJZ), WEEI (WEAF), Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour: conservation day program.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:00 WEEI (WEAF), The Magic of Speech, with Elsie Ferguson.
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ), United States Marine Band concert.
4:15 WNAC (WABC), United States Army Band concert.
5:00 WEEI (WEAF), "Congress Speaks": Washington program.
6:45 WAAB (WABC), Kaltenborn Edits the News.

Dinner and After

7:00 WBZ (WJZ), Talk by Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts.
8:00 WNAC (WABC), Eleanor Powell; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdin's Orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ), "College Prom"; Red Nichols's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), Broadway Varieties; Oscar Shaw; Elisabeth Lennox; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), "Hollywood Hotel"; musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), Meredith Willson and his orchestra.
9:30 WMEX (WMCA), "Grandma's Night Out"; program by performers 60 years of age or older.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), "The First Nighter"; dramatic sketch.
10:00 WAAB (WOR), String Sinfonia, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.
10:00 WNAC (WABC), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ), "The Other Americas": speaker; Edward Tomlinson; soloist; orch.
10:45 WAAB (WABC), Mary Eastman, soprano; concert orchestra.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

1:45, W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

There are times when something may be truly "gorgeous"... but if one uses that word over and over again, applying it indiscriminately to persons, places, and things, it fails to register even when it may accurately express the thought. Mere vocal emphasis will not offset the weakness of words dulled by over use.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Caught in a Squall

By William Auld

Keeper of the Alki Point Lighthouse, Seattle, Washington

A crew of hardy North of Ireland fishermen, making a trip in their 24-foot boat to the west end of Rathlin Island, about 14 miles away, were caught in an unexpected gale while still about a mile off shore when our story opened last Thursday. "Billy" Auld, a 14-year-old boy who had gone along for the fun of it, soon found himself helping to bail the water out. After hours of fighting the storm, the crew brought the boat into a tiny inlet in the cliffs of Rathlin Island, and there prepared to await quieter weather.

Part Two

"BILLY, me son, ye weill no see yer mither the nicht," McKay remarked to me as he divided us into watches to take turns at the oars.

I answered that a bit of supper would be good. "Oh aye," he replied, "it would that." These men never carried a lunch of any kind, and thought nothing of going 24 hours without eating.

On trips like this, it was usual to carry a sack of peat, or turf as it is called, together with two old-fashioned round-bottom iron pots with three legs. McKay told Brewster to get these utensils out of the bow, a fire was started in the larger of the pots and the smaller one set on top with salt water in it. The rudder was unshipped, cleaned as well as was possible and placed across two of the seats to act as a table at which we ate our supper of fish.

The fire was kept going for about an hour afterward to help dry us out a little. If the boat had been in quieter waters there would have been no risk in keeping it going all night, but, as it was, it required careful watching. McKay finally decided it should be put out. We passed a difficult night, some rain fell and it was but little sleep any of us got sitting there. These lines from my father's favorite hymn kept running in my mind:

"Eternal Father strong to save,
Whose arm doth bound the restless wave."

I think each of us welcomed our spell at the oars as it helped to keep us from getting too chilled. Morning brought no change in the weather as far as we could judge—so we stayed close in the cove.

Agile Climbers

McKay drew my attention to some wild goats, apparently able to walk on the almost perpendicular face of the cliffs.

In the forenoon, the sea birds went soaring out to sea far above our heads. This caused us to think there might be a lull in the storm. So out came our oars, and we took a look to windward. We found the wind not quite so strong, but a terrific broken-topped sea raging in the channel. There was too much broken water to suit us, but McKay thought that about noon, or shortly after, when the tide changed, it might not be so bad. A long heavy swell, even if mountains high as they say in story books, would not worry us. It was the white curling tops with the wind lifting it off in sheets that we wished to avoid.

Again about noon we pulled out in the clear, lay-to on our oars, and studied the running seas as they raced past our shelter point.

McKay had guessed right, there was less flying scud. While we were watching, it appeared to us that our home headlands, Bengore Head straight across, the Donegal hills west by north, and Fair head to the southeast, were becoming clearer. All hands thought that we should make the attempt to cross at once, a slight shift of wind to further north might make conditions worse.

McKay detailed each man's station and duty. Young Currie amidships with a bucket, and myself aft near the helmsman, with a wooden dish were to bail the water out.

Brewster was stationed in the bow to step the foremast and tie down the peak of the sail, making a triangle of it, a regular storm trisail.

Bow Set Toward Home

The other man would handle the sheet with just one turn of it around a thwart (seat), and the end in his hands ready to slack off or let go instantly.

All being ready, our tablecloth of a sail was sheeted home to the seat, oars lightly lashed on the weather side, the boat's bow allowed to swing off toward home and we were off racing around the point of the Bull Rock.

We found the baby of a sail was enough and to spare, now and then when on top, the boat's gunwale would go under the rushing water and McKay would nod to the man holding the sheet to slack a little—then take it up again. Brewster sat himself braced alongside the mast, there was a risk that it might be jerked loose. The wind was on our starboard quarter and we dare not stop for anything.

Currie and I braced ourselves on the bottom boards and settled down to a steady scooping up of water and throwing it over the lee gunwale which was below us as we sat flat, with legs and feet in the bilge water.

McKay could see his landmarks only when we were on top of a wave, if he allowed the boat to broach too, it would be a certain case of turn over. Here let me remark that none of these men could swim a stroke—not that it would have helped much here in case of a capsize. I could swim and hoped to be able to get hold of an oar if it came to that. But it was a long way to land and my swimming would last perhaps ten minutes in such weather.

I did not have much time to look around. Once I heard Brewster shout something from the bow which caused me to look up just as a good-sized whale passed us astern going to windward with a great fuss of foam. When we were about one third of the way across a big passenger steamship loomed up outward bound and making heavy weather of it.

We were too close to be comfortable and breathed easier when we shot across under her stern which was hove up uncovering her wheel hub, we were fortunate in not fouling her log line in our rudder. There was no lookout man on her bow as she was dipping up tons of water at every plunge. I doubt that we were seen by anyone on that ship.

The line of Irish coast presently showed up clearer, and Brewster kept scanning it as he got the chance to do so, for landmarks which would guide us into the narrow entrance of our home cove. With his right or left hand, Brewster would signal to the steersman, who could not from his seat aft always see the marks on land necessary to bring the boat into safety.

A Hearty Welcome

What a relief when we presently felt calmer water under the boat. Glancing up, I found we were racing in squarely through the narrow rock-guarded entrance, past the coast guard boat, which was under oars ready to run out if we missed the opening.

Father and his boat's crew had been watching us come. All the home folks, men, women and children were there on the flat rock ledge on which the boats were hauled up. We crawled out and the crowd pulled our boat up for us. They had been watching us coming, from the cliff tops and the coast guard station.

Thanks to McKay's fine boatwork an good judgment we came through in good shape. But it was taken as a matter of course. This difficult and skillful piece of seamanship was all in the day's work for these men. The women remarked that it was supper time. My mother hooked my arm in hers and said I must get dry clothes on at once. My legs were unsteady on the solid ground.

The gale blew itself out two days later, and that boat with others, again crossed to the fishing bank and this time completed its trip.

The End

Wide World

Reviving an Ancient Oriental Art

Kuo Hing Lum and Mun Jung, Young Artists of San Francisco's Chinatown, Displaying Their Work in Panels of Hammered Iron, an Art That Had Its Heyday in the Orient Two Centuries Ago. The Center Panel Pictures a Duplicate of a Ship That, Tradition Says, Reached America Long Before Columbus. Chinese Art Precepts Require the Space Surrounding an Object to Enhance the Story; Hence the Liberal Background. A Silhouette Effect Is Achieved by the Background of White Rice Paper

An Eight-Sailed Windmill

LINCOLNSHIRE, England, is a county of surprises. As though it were not enough that we had breakfasted in an ancient hostelry in King's Lynn, enjoying the beauty and perfume of acres of narcissi, daffodils and hyacinths as we passed through parts of the county that make me think one is traveling in Holland, and lunched where we could marvel at the beauty and rarity of the lantern tower of Boston Stump, we were now surprised to see an eight-sailed windmill. We counted the sails several times to make sure we were not mistaken.

An Eight-Sailed Windmill

We were in the village of Heckington. We stopped before the mill and wandered into the yard. There was no one around; we mounted a few stone steps and went inside the mill. There were sacks of feed, an oil engine, and a great new stone standing on end. We scrambled up a glorified ladder to the floor above; feed was pouring down out of a chute into a heap; a great oaken shovel stood ready for shoveling it into bags. We ventured up another ladder to the next floor where we saw the huge cog with its smaller mates that work with a great central spindle or shaft to turn the stones. There were three sets of grindstones, and the cog on the fourth side worked a circular saw. There was a door out onto a platform which revealed a glorious view of the Wash Country.

Up another ladder we went and found a floor of hoppers full of grain, three parts of barley to one of wheat were being made into ground feed for pigs and cattle. The ladders were getting steeper and more difficult to climb, or so it seemed to us. However, we ascended another and there we met the miller and his son, who welcomed us kindly. The mill had been built by the miller's grandfather a hundred years ago, he told us. Forty years ago, a storm blew off the top, and it was then rebuilt with eight sails to give extra power. It has been working ever since grinding for the local farmers, chiefly feed. They do not grind flour there because they cannot make flour as white as is demanded today and is done by the power mills. On this floor were the storage bins, one full of beans to be ground into bean meal, and a pulley for hauling things up from the ground.

From this floor a very steep ladder led to the machinery and outside platform where the sails go round. Each sail weighs three quarters of a ton, and the head that holds them in place weighs five tons, and there are five tons more of machinery inside the top. The sails speed up and slow down with the wind, and the removing of a certain weight stops them when required. The oil engine below is for emergency use.

G. M.

Making Words Come Alive

"WHEN you gave us a slogan about learning new words, you didn't know that it would grow into a club, did you, Grandfather?" asked Jane one day when she went to visit her grandfather in the city.

"Well that is just what it has done," she continued. "Jim and I put our new words into a notebook and some of our friends saw it. They asked a lot of questions and were so interested that we decided to have a club. Our parents and teachers help, but we look up the words ourselves.

"I had charge of the meeting at our house last night. Mother suggested that we look around the house for ideas, so we started at the top—the attic.

A Storeroom for Bread

"When we looked up that word, we found that in ancient Greece there was a province called Attica, whose capital was Athens. As it was supposed that the style of architecture with an additional story was of Athenian origin, this style was called 'Attic'; finally the upper part of the building took that name.

"Next we stopped at the pantry. 'Pan' is from the French word for 'bread' we found. The first pantries were places where bread was made and stored.

"Then came the parlor—also from the French, meaning 'to speak' evidently people have always talked in parlors. Although we haven't a drawing room, I was interested to know why the name had no connection with drawing. It is a shortened form for 'withdrawing room', which came into use in the 16th century in England, and referred to a room to which the ladies withdrew from the dining room.

"Next we found some pieces of furniture with interesting names. Bureaus were not always places for storing clothes. They were desks, named from 'burel', the thick woolen cloth with which such desks were covered. Gradually 'bureau' came to mean also the office that used the desk, such as political bureaus.

"And did you know that before there were any clocks as we know them, a bell rang the time of day. The word 'clock' means 'bell' or 'gong'. The first clocks were used in Europe in the 13th century, but there is some evidence that they are much older than that.

Minium Was a Color

"Miniatures are interesting in themselves and also on account of their origin. This word comes from the Latin 'minium' meaning 'vermilion,' which was the color used in borders and initial letters of manuscripts. Later, small scenes painted in these took the name of the color, and gradually the word 'miniature' was applied to anything of small size.

"The other words I had ready were kept until we went to the dining room for refreshments. In the center of the table I had put a flower pot full of paper flowers. Ribbons led from it to the plates, and as each guest pulled out a flower he read the story of its name, written on the back.

"As these flowers all got their names from a supposed resemblance to something, I wrote only a line about each. Here they are:

"'Pink' from the 'pinked' or notched appearance of its edges. The color pink comes from the name of the flower.

"'Tulip' from 'turban.'

"'Dandelion,' literally means 'tooth of a lion.'

"'Daisy,' in Anglo-Saxon, 'eye of day,' or the sun.

"'Columbine'—'dovelike' from the Latin 'columba' for 'dove.'

"'Nasturtium' meaning 'nose-twist' or 'nose-wring,' because of its pungency."

"Well, what a gay party you had," said Grandfather. "It seems to me that your club is on the way to start a new fashion in entertainment."

E. M.

On Being a Photographer

MANY girls and boys possess cameras and have taken numerous snapshots of their family, friends, and vacation scenery. Only occasionally, however, do we meet one who knows the real possibilities in the field of photography.

The kinds of work in this line nowadays are numerous and offer very good opportunities for boys or girls who are looking to future employment.

One who has an eye for a picture in a scene that goes unheeded by others; one who enjoys posing people and animals to get special effects; or delights in the intricacies of the root growth of a plant and wishes to make a picture of it and study it at leisure has a natural aptitude for such work which may well be cultivated.

The field of photography is wide and varied. To be fully equipped with a knowledge of this work one could begin with a study of manners and social customs and go to an artistic education in lights, shadows and poses. On the other hand, one might take a pocket camera, follow the directions of helpful literature turned out by firms that make photographic supplies or the hints in a good journal that features this work and go a long way toward making unusually good pictures. One can go into a studio and study at first hand how the work is done. If mechanically inclined a young photographer may want to learn the whole process and be able not only to take pictures but to develop, print and finish the work.

A girl who has gone a long way toward success in the work of photography studies her subjects closely and always poses them in attitudes characteristic of their own individualities.

A Characteristic Attitude

When she was asked, for instance, to take a photograph of an elderly lady for the pleasure and satisfaction of her family, she did not start by getting her camera ready. First, she asked if she might know something of the lady's life and how her relatives thought of her. When a granddaughter said she always thought of Grandma with knitting needles in her hands, this gave the young photographer her idea.

Because no studio would offer the lady a suitable background, the photographer took her camera to the sunny window where her subject spent many hours of each day. There the picture was taken. This carefully-thought-out photograph brought a great deal of attention to the young photographer's work in her home city. The family were so pleased they consented to having the picture submitted in a contest for unusual photographs. It took first prize for its careful posing, its excellent finish and its true likeness.

A young man I know is interested in taking pictures of children and their pets. His love of animals and his knowledge of their characteristics make it possible for him to arrange pictures so that child and pet seem to complement each other. The finished photos give a distinct impression of everyday association.

A Touching Pose

One of his pictures was of a huge collie with his teeth gripped firmly in the material of a small boy's suit, holding him back from the highway. This had happened in the child's own life and the photographer was able to pose the dog and child again in a scene that had made the dog precious to the whole family.

As the field of photography widens, one who wishes to take up this work may find that he can pick his own field. The advertising heads of many firms often need special pictures that will express ideas they wish to emphasize. A glance through the advertising pages of any magazine of large circulation will show pictures of all descriptions that are being used for this field.

Newspaper picture sections require numbers of photographs. But here again one must know what is news in pictures, and the prints must meet the newspaper requirements exactly.

In this work, regardless of the branch of it that one takes up, there come opportunities to meet interesting people and to be on hand when important events are taking place. Patience, quick action, a real knowledge of the workings of every gadget on the camera, a study of people and a grasp of the really beautiful and appropriate are needed.

MARGARET CONN RHOADS

[These articles, describing the background and information necessary for anyone who looks forward to a career in certain specific fields, are being published on this page on the second and fourth Thursdays each month.]

The Industrial Age

Mural by a 13-Year-Old Child, a Pupil of the Walden School, Which Was Shown at the Exhibition of North American Children's Painting at Rockefeller Center, New York City, Recently

Making Friends Through Correspondence

ONE of our correspondents, a girl of 17 years, wrote to tell us some time ago that although she had never been farther than 40 miles from her home, through the medium of our Mail Bag she was exchanging letters with friends in countries around the world.

Since that letter came, we have enjoyed thinking of that girl, living in a small town in the southwestern United States, getting letters from girls abroad telling of customs and interests in foreign lands and writing to them of things that are familiar to her.

That is, perhaps, the best thing this column does. It helps young people who live far apart to get to know each other and to find out how many things they have in common.

Occasionally there comes a note to our desk which shows how well the exchange of letters succeeds in doing that. Correspondents meet unexpectedly at times and enjoy the experience very much. The mother of a boy who had corresponded with a member of our Mail Bag wrote from Shanghai, China: "We had such a lovely time with a pen pal of my son and his family while en route to China. They found our names on the passenger list and looked us up, and they could not have been more kind to us."

Editor

Brisbane, Australia

Dear Editor:

I would be very grateful if you could find for me a girl correspondent in any part of the world other than Australia, interested in tennis, swimming, and hiking, between the ages of 16 and 19.

I live in a most picturesque city, situated on the Brisbane River, which winds its way through a good deal of the Greater Brisbane Area. The Botanical Gardens are also on the bank of the river, where we have many kinds of interesting birds and animals.

Recently we have had a visit from both the H. M. A. S. Canberra and H. M. A. S. Sussex, both magnificent warships, attached to the British Navy; they were berthed at the wharves near the mouth of the river and were open for public inspection certain days of the week.

Archefield Aerodrome is counted as one of the best in Australia situated some miles from the city. I have been in an aeroplane on a trip over the suburbs of Brisbane, and we also saw the sailing boats racing on the river from the height of 1500 feet, a most marvelous view of the spreading sails and people who seemed to be but merely the size of ants from such a height so far above the earth.

Heather M.

Bolton, England

Dear Editor:

I am writing to you because I should very much like to correspond with a girl in some foreign country especially Africa or Australia. I am 15 years of age and am a Girl Guide—so would welcome with joy a letter from any other Guide.

My favorite subjects are French, Greek and history, so if any French girl would like to hear from a girl living in a cotton-spinning town in the North of England, I should be delighted to receive her letter.

Last year, a party of 11 girls (including myself) and 12 boys joined a fortnight's cruise to the Mediterranean. We went under the supervision of the head mistress. We stopped at Lisbon, Majorca, Ceuta and Barcelona, where we saw a huge stone monument to Christopher Columbus. The people all seemed strange to us, but they welcomed us with joy, especially at Barcelona, where airplanes came circling over the ship to greet us.

Iris R.

Arlington, Mass.

Dear Editor:

Newspapers and the people they serve are my main interests. I would like to hear from any foreign readers (particularly in France and the Orient) who care to write about the papers and people they know. I'll try to write them about American newspapers or whatever American things they're interested in.

I also like photography, and attempt pictorial rather than record photographs—although the results can be called anything.

Age 19, and I've lived in Detroit, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Boston in the United States; Toronto in Canada.

Don B.

Our Mail Bag

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world. (It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.)

We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

Girls

Joyce A. L. (11), Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Would like to have correspondents in Denmark. Interested in music and designing dresses for paper dolls.

Elizabeth E. (11), Kutztown, Pennsylvania. Would like correspondents in Switzerland or France.

Betty J. W. (11), Chicago, Illinois. Would like to hear from girls in China or Japan.

Lucile W. (12), Des Moines, Iowa.

Jean H. (12), Morristown, New Jersey. Interested to hear from girls in India.

Naomi D. (12), Empire, Oregon. Interested to hear from girls in China or Japan.

Betty J. H. (13), Fort Wayne, Indiana. Interested in film stars and traveling.

Maude H. (13), Ventnor, New Jersey. Would like correspondent in England or Scotland, especially England. Interested in stamp collecting and pictures, and animals.

Gladys L. (13), Honolulu, Hawaii. Interested in collecting movie magazines.

Garland S. (14) Fullerton, California. Would like to correspond with girls in France, or other foreign countries. Interested in reading, listening to radio, and in film stars.

Helene F. F. (14) New York, N. Y. Wishes to hear from girls in England or France. Interested in sports and collecting postcards.

Ann M. (14) Chicago, Illinois. Wishes to hear from girls in China.

Verne C. S. (15) Kittanning, Pennsylvania. Would like to correspond with girls in English or French-speaking countries. Interested in music, reading, stamp collecting and sports.

Helen J. W. (15) Evanston, Illinois. Wishes to hear from girls in foreign countries. Interested in reading, swimming, sailing, tennis and horseback-riding.

Donna R. H. (16) Downey, California. Interested in music, journalism, history, and customs of different nations, also stamp collecting.

Anita T. (16) Denver, Colorado. Interested in exchanging stamps.

Pamela W. (17) Natal, South Africa. Interested in music, reading, acting and foreign customs and scenery.

Boys

Robert E. (11), Maywood, California. Interested in hearing from boys in Africa.

Robert G. (11), Fullerton, California. Wishes to correspond with boys in France or other foreign countries. Interested in electricity, chemicals, and animals.

Griffith H. (11), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from boys in New Zealand. Interested in National Parks.

Clarence H. (11), San Diego, California. Wishes to hear from boys in India.

Robert M. (12), La Jolla, California. Would like to hear from boys in Australia.

Alvin D. (12), Pasadena, California. Interested to correspond with boys in Spain.

Frank W. (13), Burbank, California. Would like to correspond with boys in Alaska.

Louis L. (13), Melbourne, Australia. Interested in stamps, meccano, reading, sport, matchbrands and bicycle riding.

Justine M. (13), San Diego, California. Would like to have correspondent in China.

Wade E. P. (14), Ocean Beach, California. Would like to correspond with boys in Spain, Germany, Scotland.

Nathan S. (14), Fullerton, California. Would like to hear from French-speaking people in any country. Interested in nature, science, airplanes, farming, stamps.

Marvin B. (15), Des Moines, Iowa. Interested to hear from boys in France.

Willi E. (15), Hamburg, Germany. Interested in corresponding with English boys.

Russell P. (16), Los Angeles, California. Would like to correspond with boys in England. Interested in stamp collecting.

Russell J. (16), Long Beach, California. Would like to hear from boys in foreign countries.

Reagan R. (17), Helper, Utah. Wishes to correspond with boys in Australia.

Lewis M. F. (17), Milliken, Ontario, Canada. Interested in exchanging stamps with boys in South or Central America, Africa, and southern part of United States, or France.

Who Runs the Nation?

ANY nation, that is? . . . Do the people? Do the men and women chosen to do so? Do custom and tradition dictate things? Do special interests? . . . These are interesting things to think about because Congress has just reassembled. Parliament is in session. And other governments are at work, too.

The article, "Procedure in Parliament," which appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section of the Monitor yesterday, shows how large a part custom plays in the outward form, at least, of the British legislative body.

A far more important influence on the nation's business, though, are those persons and organizations who threaten to bring about the defeat of representatives who will not support measures in which the threatening party is especially interested, sometimes for selfish reasons. That is called "pressure politics," and the way it works is shown in a notable article, "Government by Lobbyists," which will appear in the Magazine Section next Wednesday.

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HA-30

Here Lived George Moore

THIS is George Moore's year. Three distinguished essays on him have appeared in the last month or so, Yeats is now writing of Moore and himself in the pages of "The London Mercury," undoubtedly there will be much of Moore in the forthcoming memoirs of his friend, Oliver Gogarty, and another friend, J. M. Hone, is at present at work upon Moore's life and letters. Before the hue and cry becomes too loud, I should like to speak of one of his quiet qualities—his fondness for relating things to himself, warming them in the folds of his personality, making his very places of abode sing out to capture us by our love of background. Moore Hall, County Mayo; the *appartement dans la rue de la Tour des Dames;* the third floor flat in the Strand lodging-house; the luxurious apartment in Victoria Street, London, from which Moore moved to the Dublin house in Ely Place; the London house in Ebury Street—Moore's talent for the painting of interiors has made each of these almost as famous as Goldsmith's garret. To recite them is to outline Moore's life as a man of letters.

* * *

IT WAS IN Moore Hall that Moore was born, in one of those fine old Georgian county houses that used to surprise one in the open country of Ireland. It stood—for it was later burned down—on a hillside surrounded by woods, overlooking the blue waters of beautiful Lough Carra and the purple mountains beyond. It was here that George Moore spent his youth; it was from here that he left for Escott College; it was the rents from its surrounding lands that, after the passing of his father, made it possible for him to do with his life what he willed. It was out of the scenery which surrounded it that the famous Moorian style was born: out of this melancholy, dreaming Western landscape came that murmurous prose persuasive as a morning by Corot; for it was in Ireland, during his stay there from 1899 to 1909, that Moore discovered his style, the most famous style in English since Pater.

After the passing of his father, Moore, abandoning his plan to enter the army, set out for Paris to study painting in Julian's studio. There in the *appartement, 76 rue de la Tour des Dames,* with its English cretonne walls, curtains, armchairs, and couches, its Buddhist temple cheek by jowl with its statue of Apollo and bust of Shelley, its Persian cat, python, and gardenia tree in bloom—in this precious background was expressed the young man of means and taste who was eagerly experimenting with his life, reading Balzac and Zola, talking with the painters and musicians in the café in the Place Pigalle, living a life that anticipated by a decade England's *fin-de-siècliśm.* There he finally realized that he was without the talent for painting on which he hoped to found a career; there he turned from art to literature.

* * *

THE LAND LEAGUE troubles of the eighties brought Moore back to England; lack of rents made it necessary for him to live frugally; an anonymous third floor flat in the Strand lodging-house replaced the florid *appartement.* In its deal-paneled, light brown painted sitting-room, Moore read not the French, but the English, novelists: George Eliot, Henry James, Meredith, Hardy, Stevenson, Pater. There he talked to Emma, the maid-of-all-work. Out of the *appartement* came *The Confessions of a Young Man;* out of the Strand lodging-house the first realistic novel in English, *Esther Waters.*

The two years in the lodging-house were followed by 10 years in Dane's Inn and the Temple, that vestige of old London, in King's Bench Walk, and then in 1894 *Esther Waters* was published, and Moore's lean years were over. Its royalties made possible the comfortable flat in Victoria Street with its gray portrait by Manet, its mauve morning by Monet, its golden-haired girl glimmering against a green arbor by Berthe Morisot, its pretty furniture and flowered Aubusson carpet. It was there Yeats and Edward Martyn found him in 1899, when they went to enlist his aid in founding the Irish Dramatic Movement. It was there that he heard, and decided to answer, the echo-augury that said: "Go to Ireland," as 20 years before he had answered the instinctive desire to go to Paris.

* * *

TO IRELAND HE went, to the house at Number 4 Ely Place which his obliging friend A. E. found for him. With the house went that almost unbelievable blessing—a garden in the middle of a city. There was a great ash, fig bushes, apple and plum trees, an avenue of lilac bushes, Solomon's seal in one corner, and hawthorn and laburnums. There under the largest apple tree in all Ireland, Moore entertained his friends—Yeats, A. E., John Eglinton, Oliver Gogarty—in fact, all literary and artistic Dublin. To the eighteenth century house opposite went the pretty furniture, the Aubusson carpet, the Monets and Manets, and Berthe Morisot's lovely picture of her little daughter in hyacinth-colored dress. From the windows of that house in Ely Place Moore looked forth and saw not only the miracle garden, but the copy for his masterpiece, that most entertaining of all comments on Irish life, literature, and politics, *Hail and Farewell.*

* * *

FOR TEN YEARS he looked forth from those small-paned Georgian windows; and then, wearying of Ireland, as he had of Paris and London before it, he decided to return to England. So once again the paintings and furniture were boxed up for this, their final trip across the Irish Sea. Back in London Moore moved into a three-story house at 121 Ebury Street. The Monets and Manets were hung on the walls of the dining-room and halls, and the Aubusson carpet unrolled in the second floor sitting-room. There, in his favorite blue silk armchair, Moore sat, oblivious in his meditation to the hours chimed out by his lyre-shaped clock. There, in this house which has since become a shop, he exchanged the talk of Yeats, A. E., and Eglinton for that of de la Mare, Gosse, and John Freeman. There he wrote the last of his books, *Ulick and Soracha, Aphrodite in Aulis,* and that dramatization of *The Brook Kerith,* the *Passing of the Essenes;* there he fashioned out of his talks the last of his autobiographical books, *Avowals,* and *Conversations in Ebury Street;* there he ended the passionate thinking about life and art which was his Odyssey.

* * *

WITH THE PASSING of Moore and the personal backgrounds in which he made his readers so much at home, there departed not only, perhaps, the most skillful man of letters of his time, but also an epoch. Today art in the purity to which he devoted his life has been muddied by social problems whose pressure must for many years disturb the artist's detachment. Moore's education, too, has been outmoded: Paris as the natural center of culture for young men of Saxon speech has been ridiculed out of power; and a new conception of style, revolutionary in its use of vocabulary, associations, and rhythms, has replaced the careful modulations of Pater and Moore. The English that Dryden gave us reaches its culmination in George Moore. Faithfulness to the rhythms of a new restless speech and thought will mold the English of the next great stylist.

HORACE REYNOLDS

An Ancient City Still Vibrant

TARRAGONA has that quality which you will find everywhere to be the best preservation of a local genius—the quality of tradition undisturbed by recent activity and expansion. Though it lies in the southernmost part of the province, yet it is intensely Catalan and sums up in its serene antiquity the traditions of that land. . . .

The town is the most orderly, the most compact, one might say, of all the more living cities of Spain. It is set on the slopes of a high hill, which it exactly covers, and the steep escarpment of which to the east overhangs a vast expanse of sea, over to the unseen Balearics, more than a hundred miles away.

The place has nothing about it of decay, although, like all seats of a peaceable antiquity, it has shrunk greatly from its ancient boundaries. They say that at the height of its Roman power it held, with its slaves and its travellers, a million souls. It has now, with its suburbs, not a twentieth part of that number. Yet there does not stand about it that shadow of ancient amplitude which you find in other such cities—Ravenna, or Rome itself—detached relics of ancient use, the enclosed gardens, run wild, of palaces long disappeared. . . .

The port, which seems so small to modern eyes, and which was yet the making of this center over against the coasts of Italy, lies at its foot with a modern quarter around it. From this flat rises the hill of the city, which you mount by a main street, or better, by a fine flight of steps, which climb right up to the broad parapet-way and garden, overhanging the Mediterranean upon the height; and there it is, upon the very summit of the hill, that you find the heart of the city and its memories. There you will see, built by chance into the walls of private houses, the stones of fifteen hundred and two thousand years. . . .

That sky, that air you breathe, that slight wind coming over those ancient roofs are all of the sea. You know as you sit there, in the shade of the northern cloister, looking at that very mellow tower, kindly against the intense noon sky, and as your eye finds nothing but that sky, with the tiles of the garth and the chancel roof against it, that behind you unseen is the great regiment of mountains, guarding the plain and looking on this abrupt lonely hill, which is your station; and you know, that just beyond, down below the giant walls, at the foot of the steeply falling slope, is the splendour of the Mediterranean. All the while there is no sound but the very slight murmur of the sea wind in the leaves of the lonely little garden and, at long spaces, the sharp note of a darting bird.—HILAIRE BELLOC, in "Towns of Destiny." (New York: McBride).

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A FLOWERING PLANT: *An Indian Mughal Painting of the Seventeenth Century*

THE Mughal painters were noted especially as portraitists; their depictions of the famous men of their day are renowned for accuracy of presentation. Mughal portraits are important for their inherent beauty and for the light they shed upon historical personages.

The same acute observation was applied to plant and animal forms. This flowering plant relates as fully as possible the characteristics of leaf, blossom, and lines of growth. The portraitist, in his desire to characterize the subject adequately, flattened the petals and leaves; no doubt remains as to shape and size. And yet, he has not relinquished certain rules of design which prevail for the craftsman who undertakes to draw a picture. There is a balanced arrangement; the two smaller branches spread to left and right of the main stalk. The symmetry is not rigid, but it is definite. In the original the flowers are white, the leaves are green; the background is buff.

Felicities of Swedish Hospitality

PERHAPS the Swedes enjoy themselves most—and certainly they give the most enjoyment to others—when they are entertaining in their own homes. For the Swedish home is an expression of all that is most winning in the Swedish character. It may be because during so many months of the year they are obliged to be indoors that they gather within their own four walls so much comfort, so many beloved objects which give an air of permanence refreshing indeed to visitors accustomed to hotels and flats and rented houses.

It is not only that Swedish women have always been exquisite housekeepers; it is not only that their general standards of taste in decoration and appointments of dining-room, drawing-room, and chamber are of exceptional nicety—but also that they possess a profound love of home and an instinct to sacrifice other pleasures to the one of enriching their intimate habitation.

In all countries people of wealth hang expensive pictures upon their walls and lay expensive rugs upon their floors. In Sweden people who are not wealthy somehow accumulate around them the signed etchings and paintings of their favourite artists and select with care some piece of sculpture—maybe a clay or marble head of one of the family, maybe a piece of Christian Eriksson's wood carving, maybe a bronze reproduction of one of Eldh's or Milles' pieces. Their bookcases are crowded with volumes in English and French and German as well as Swedish, in bindings which are rare specimens of the craftsman's art. Antique heirlooms, bravely polished, hold their place beside modern arm-chairs; Swedish rugs and cushions and draperies mingle with the Oriental. In even the most modest dwellings there are potted plants in brass and copper containers; whenever possible there are fresh cut-flowers.

One cannot step inside any Swedish home, in the city or in the country, without feeling that the mistress enjoys caring for it and that the master enjoys staying in it. . . .

Intimate as their homes are, the Swedes are quickly generous in sharing them, and he who stays for a few weeks in the country and gets no opportunity to step over a private threshold is exceptionally unfortunate. It is perhaps those hours spent in homes that remain longest in memory and with the sweetest flavour. Memories of "simple family dinners," which we (and our servants) would consider, in their number of courses . . . and the supreme excellency of the cooking, as banquets. Memories of moonlit balconies overlooking sea and city. Memories of luncheon tables spread on sun-splashed terraces—of tea-tables in gardens enclosed by a hawthorn hedge.

The Swede has never been afraid of loneliness. He builds a house upon the rim of a lake which for a thousand years has mirrored only the light of the sun and the stars. He rears a dwelling upon a hilltop which overlooks unbroken forest. Here he brings his pictures and his porcelains, his books and his bronzes. Here his children are born and his guests find their way. Here unfolds a life of simplicity touched by enough of formal manner and custom to redeem it from rudeness.—AGNES ROTHERY in "Sweden, The Land and the People." (New York: Viking.)

If Lilacs Grew

LILAC! just a common shrub, you say,
And quickly turn away;
But lilacs are insignia to me,
Of victory.
For where a prairie dooryard donned that plume
Of lace-like purple bloom,
A pioneer had set her heart and hand
To quell the land.
And as the roots more closely clutched the loam,
The wistful phrase "back home"
Was dropped; home must be here for her, she knew,
If lilacs grew.

—MARGARET DURANI, in *American Poetry Magazine.*

Alltid nærværende Kjærlighet

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

EN DAME som hadde bodd i vakre omgivelser i mange år, var blitt nødt til å slå sig ned i en støiende bygate. Hun syntes synd på sig selv og følte sig dypt forurettet, og var i det hele meget ulykkelig inntil det begynte å gå op for henne at det rett utenfor hennes egen dør var vakre ting å glede sig over. Der var således en stor have med praktfulle trær som hun og naboene var sammen om. Haven var forsømt, men en dag fikk hun øinene op for hvor skjønne trærne var, og gav sig nu til å prise deres skjønnhet i dikt og på prosa. Da hendte det noget gledelig. Hennes naboer begynte også å bli glad i haven; de fattet interesse for den og deltok i forskjønnelsen av den inntil den lå der full av skjønnhet, farve og fred. På denne måte gjorde hun den store opdagelse at hennes egne øine måtte åpnes gjennem kjærlighet før hun kunde se at de uttrykk for skjønnhet som hun lengtet efter, var å finne like for hennes egen dør.

I Kristen Videnskap lærer vi at da Gud er Ånd, er Hans univers åndelig. Det er skjønt, fredelig, fullt av harmoni og av glede som skjenker virkelig tilfredsstillelse; og dette er så fordi Guds univers som uttrykker Ham, er godt. Hvilken menneskelig far som elsket sine barn, vilde med vilje sette dem i triste omgivelser? Kristen Videnskap bekrefter Bibelens ord at Gud er Kjærlighet, at Han er Alt, den eneste makt, og at derfor det onde bare synes å være til, som et resultat av feilaktig tenkning.

Mary Baker Eddy, Kristen Videnskaps opdager og grunnlegger, skriver i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 337): "Sannheten om tilværelsen gjør mennesket harmonisk og udødelig, mens villfarelsen er dødelig og uharmonisk." Disse ord bekrefter hvad Jesus forkynte (Joh. 8:32): "I skal kjenne sannheten, og sannheten skal frigjøre eder." Fri fra hvad? kunde man spørre. Fri fra frykt, som hviler så knugende over mange menneskers liv; frykt for synd, sykdom, fattigdom, ensomhet, sorg, død; frykt for oss selv og for andre, for fortiden og fremtiden. Efter som vi lærer å forstå at Gud er Kjærlighet, og at vi kan gjøre bruk av Hans alltid nærværende kjærlighet hvert eneste øieblikk, dag og natt, at vi som Hans barn bare har godt i vente, begynner vi å frigjøres fra den lammende løgn som vil få oss til å tro at vi lever i en verden skilt fra Gud—fra det gode.

Hvor forskjellig var ikke den verden Jesus levde i, fra den verden som de der var sunket ned i materialisme, trodde på! Uforstyrrelig i sin tillit til den guddommelige beskyttelse var Jesus, efter å ha tilbragt natten i bønn, rede til å undervise i templet og helbrede de syke og syndige. For dødeliges øine kunde det se ut som om han var i overhengende fare, hånet og forfulgt av dem han daglig velsignet; men han kjente ikke til frykt; han var sig Guds nærvær og makt så klart bevisst. De som gjerne vil lære mere om hans hellige arbeide for menneskeheten, vil finne at Kristen Videnskap åpenbarer den kilde som skjenket ham hans åndelige styrke og tillit til Guds godhet og kjærlighet.

Mrs. Eddy fulgte i Mesterens fotspor og forblev tillitsfull og rolig under forfølgelser. Da hun visste hvad Kristen Videnskap vilde bety for en lidende verden, førte hun sitt arbeide urokkelig videre. Å hjelpe andre var hennes livsgjerning. Hun skrev (*Science and Health*, s. 5): "Gud øser Sin kjærlighets rikdommer inn i vår forståelse og våre følelser og gir oss styrke all efter dagens behov." Hun hadde i sitt eget liv sett bevis på denne sannhet. Verden forstår ikke ennu den fulle styrke som sådanne uttalelser innebærer, men selv en ringe forståelse av Kristen Videnskap helbreder, forløser og trøster så at det onde i hvilken form det enn optrer, synes som en uvirkelig tåke som ikke har nogen substans og opløser sig i Sannhetens lys.

Intet kan skille det virkelige menneske fra dets Fader, fra den fred, glede, skjønnhet og sundhet som skjenkes det i rikelig mål av guddommelig Kjærlighet. Hvilken inspirasjon finner vi ikke i bevisstheten om at det er kjærlighet som ligger til grunn for Guds bud og at vi derfor vil gagnes ved å adlyde dem. Vi kan i vår egen daglige erfaring få se bevis på at Faderen ikke har efterlatt oss "farløse" Det er kanskje lite vi vet om Kristen Videnskap, men i samme forhold som vi trofast fortsetter med å vende oss bort fra den forstyrrende løgn til sannheten, blir vi skritt for skritt ført inn i et nytt univers, et skjønnhetens og fredens univers, det eneste som virkelig er til, hvor Gud anerkjennes som den eneste skaper og mennesket, i tilværelsens strålende virkelighet, fryder sig i Faderens kjærlighets overflod.

Gud er alltid med oss. Han kjenner, velsigner og beskytter Sine egne, til hvem Han har bare godt å gi.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Ever-Present Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A WOMAN, who had lived for many years in beautiful surroundings, found herself obliged to make her home in a noisy city street. Full of self-pity and resentment, she was very unhappy until she began to realize that there was beauty to be enjoyed just outside her own door. In common with her neighbors she shared a large garden with fine trees. The place was neglected, but one day the beauty of the trees dawned on her thought and she showed her appreciation of them in poem and prose. Then a wonderful thing happened. Her neighbors began to love the garden too, and took an interest in its improvement until it became a spot of beauty, color, and peace. Thus the woman learned the great lesson that her eyes had to be opened through love before she could perceive at her very door the expression of beauty which she craved.

In Christian Science we learn that since God is Spirit, His universe is spiritual. It is beautiful, peaceful, full of harmony and satisfying joy; and this, because God's universe, expressing Him, is good. What human father, loving his children, would voluntarily place them in drab surroundings? Christian Science confirms the Bible statements that God is Love, that He is All, the only power; and therefore evil only seems to exist on the basis of wrong reasoning.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 337), "The truth of being makes man harmonious and immortal, while error is mortal and discordant." These words corroborate what Jesus declared (John 8:32): "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Free, some may ask, from what? Free from fear, which is so great a torment in many lives; fear of sin, sickness, poverty, loneliness, sorrow, death; fear of ourselves and of others, of the past and of the future! As we learn that God is Love, and that His ever-present love is available to us every moment of the day and night, that as His children we have only good to expect, we begin to be set free from the paralyzing lie that would make us believe that we live in a world separate from God—from good.

How different the world in which Jesus lived from that in which those sunk in materialism believed! After spending the night in prayer, Jesus was ready, serene in his confidence of divine protection, to teach in the temple and to heal the sick and sinning. To mortal eyes he would seem to be in imminent danger, derided and persecuted by those whom he daily blessed; but of fear he knew nothing, so conscious was he of God's presence and power. Those who would know more of his consecrated work for mankind will find revealed in Christian Science the source of his spiritual strength and reliance on God's goodness and love.

Following our Master, Mrs. Eddy stood confident and calm in the midst of persecution. Knowing what Christian Science would mean to a suffering world, she persevered in her work. To help others was her lifework. She wrote (Science and Health, p. 5), "God pours the riches of His love into the understanding and affections, giving us strength according to our day," a truth she had proved. The full force of such utterances is not yet known to the world, but even a slight understanding of Christian Science heals, redeems, comforts so that evil in whatever phase appears like a shadowy mist without substance, which dissolves in the light of Truth.

Nothing can separate the real man from his Father; from the peace, joy, beauty, health, which are given him without stint by divine Love. It is an inspiration to know that God's demands are actuated by love, and are therefore beneficial to us as we obey them. We may prove for ourselves that the Father has not left us comfortless. We may know little of Christian Science, but as we are faithful in turning from the disturbing lie to the truth, we are led, step by step, into a new universe of beauty and peace, the only universe there really is, where God is acknowledged the sole creator, and man, in the radiant reality of being, rejoices in the affluence of his Father's love.

God is ever with us. He knows, blesses, and protects His own, for whom He has only good to give.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

A Winter's Day in the Pine Woods

IT WAS one of those rare winter days, when clear sunshine gave the sky the blue of summer, with big white clouds drifting slowly overhead. Down in the pine woods out of the wind spring seemed already to have arrived, for the warmth of the sun filled the air with the fragrance of the trees. A gentle breeze whispered in the tree tops, a deep pulsating murmur like the lazy ripple of the sea on a summer's day. Underfoot lay a thick carpet of pine needles, softening the sound of footsteps.

The pine trees were full of life that sunny morning. The little people of the woods, the tiny Cole-tits, balls of gray feathers, flitted quickly from branch to branch, calling with a sharp clear note as they followed each other through the trees, hanging anyhow on the branches, generally upside-down, searching for insects amongst the rough bark, always in a great hurry and never still while daylight lasted.

These tree tops were also a happy hunting-ground for the red squirrels which chased one another from tree to tree, up one stem and down another, a happy, care-free existence. On a sudden suspicion of strangers, the squirrels vanished from sight, to appear a moment later round the stem of a tree. Then, gaining confidence, one would dash along a branch overhead. Lying flat, the little fellow would look down through the pine needles, thoroughly enjoying its game of hide and seek. Biting off a fir cone, it would be held firmly between the front paws, nibbled to the core as the squirrel turned it round and round.

Other dwellers in the trees there were which also feed on fir cones. These were the crossbills. Hardy birds they must be to nest in Northern Europe in January and hatch out a young family in the bleak, cold days of February. The female is clad in quiet green, much the color of young pine needles; but the male is a brilliant scarlet, gorgeous in the sunshine, flashing like a flame of fire from tree to tree. They pull the cones apart in their search for the hidden seeds on which they live.

Just before sunset, when the sky was turning gold and red above the setting sun, the rooks came home for the night. Small flocks arrived from every direction and alighted on the meadows below the trees, till the ground was black with them. The continuous loud cawing from the birds looked as if there had been many interesting happenings during the day to relate to each other. Suddenly the noise ceased, and one by one each group flew into the trees, following in ordered sequence. And there they spent the night.

After the rooks had passed, long skeins of wild geese appeared from fields inland where they had spent the day. Always at dusk they wing their way to sand-banks out at sea, returning to land again before the dawn.

From all sides came the geese, flying low over the trees, lower still over the marshes, only to be seen when outlined against the sky. But when at last the light had entirely faded out of the West, there was nothing to tell of their approach but the sound of the strong beat of their wings as they passed over the pine trees out into the night.

M. B.

If for a Moment

IF for a moment of time you stop to stare
At water silver under the shimmering air
Of an April dawn; if you hearken to the last old
Ironic cricket in autumn mocking the cold
With mordant song; if you stop a space to look
In March, on a windy day, at a mountain brook
Where the stream darkens to emerald when clouds run,
And dapple the cool sky and blur the sun;
If, in the glittering cold, you mark the stain
Of sunset crimson on snow; if, before rain
In spring, you listen stock-still when thunder
Is a slow rumble from the dark west, then wonder
Will pour into your cup; then you will know
Whence come the dreams of poets caught in the slow
Enchantment of song; then you will taste the rapture
The carved music of the sonnet has sought to capture.

LEONA AMES HILL

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Listed Stock Quotations • **Carrier Shares Up as Profit-Taking Causes Spotty Market** • Commodity and Money Markets

Railroad Issues Come to the Fore In Uneven Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Railroads rolled to the fore today in the stock market along with a number of industrial issues.

The list as a whole presented a mixed appearance. Activity was curtailed after brisk trading at the opening.

Carrier shares advanced in mid-afternoon after some hesitation, taking the leadership from oils, farm equipments and metals, which, however, still showed substantial improvement late in the trading day. Motors and amusement stocks improved fractionally. Aircrafts slipped back. A few industrials had wide upward swings, including Air Reduction, up nearly 9 points.

Many Gains of 2 Points

Gainers of fractions to 2 points or so included Santa Fe, Reading, Delaware & Hudson, R-K-O, Case, International Harvester, U. S. Smelting, National Biscuit, and Standard Oil of Indiana. Losses of around a point were suffered by American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, Douglas, United Aircraft, Bohn Aluminum and Peoples Gas.

The late tone was irregular. Transfers approximated 2,650,000 shares.

Strength in foreign exchanges got under way earlier in Europe, after the Bank of France had cut its discount rate to 4 per cent from 5 per cent. There were also rumors in some financial quarters abroad of a possible further devaluation of the dollar. These were scouted by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau.

A partial explanation of the recently less friendly Wall Street attitude toward motors was seen in Detroit dispatches reporting a growing concern there with the piling up of used car stocks in the hands of dealers. At the same time trade estimates indicated the industry last year, in selling some 4,100,000 cars and trucks, had again entered the $3,000,000,000-a-year sales class for the first time since 1929.

Bonds Are Irregular

Realizing in some of the low-priced issues made for minor irregularity in the bond market today.

Second grade rails were mainly affected by the increased offerings. In parts of the carrier division, however, the advance continued, particularly in loans of New York Central, Frisco, Pennsylvania and a few more.

U. S. Government loans showed a firm tone during the early trading with gains of around ⅛ of a point in Treasury 2¾s, 3⅛s, 4s and 4¼s. Federal Farm Mortgage 3¼s rose 3-32ds of a point to 102.28.

Moderate losses were the rule in loans of Alleghany Corp., American & Foreign Power, Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, Consolidated Gas, Erie, Missouri Pacific, Postal Telegraph, Texas Corp. and United Drug.

International Telegraph issues continued in demand. Higher prices were paid for Columbia Gas & Electric and North American Co. obligations.

Italian Government 7s suffered an early decline of more than a point and German Government 7s were offered half a point under yesterday's finals. Other important foreign loans were steady.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular; utilities weak, farm shares improve.

Bonds: Steady; U. S. Governments advance.

Curb: Steady; metals and specialties rally.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; gold currencies higher.

Cotton: Barely steady; liquidation a market factor.

Sugar: Lower; Cuban selling.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Lower; May holders sell.

Corn: Weak; Chicago receipts large.

Cattle: Steady to strong.

Hogs: About steady; top $10.05.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 9, 1936
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Am Pneu	2	2	2	2
5.00	Boston Elev	67	66	66	66
	Copper Range	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
	Economy Groc	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21¾
.15e	Eas Gas & Fuel	5	5⅜	5	5¼
6.00	Eas Gas & E pf	44½	44	44½	44½
4.50	Eas G & E pr pf	62½	62½	62½	62½
	East Mass R pf A	34	34	34	34
	East Mass R pf B	11	11	11	12
	East Mass R adj	4½	4	4½	4½
	Estern S S	9¾	9½	9¾	9¾
3.50	Estern S S pf	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
8.00	Edison Elec	156½	156	156	158
62½a	Employer's Group Ed Elec pr pf	74¼	73¾	73¾	½
		153	152½	152½	153
7.50a	Gilchrist Co	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
..	Gilchrist Co	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
..	Helvetia	61c	51c	61c	60c
..	Loew's Thea	10	10	10	9¾
	Morgenthaler	41	40¾	40¾	41
3.00 f	New River pf	87	82	87	85
7.00	Old Colony R R	54	53½	54	54
..	Nu Butte	50c	50c	50c	50c
..	Pacific Mills	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
	Pocahontas	23	22¾	23	22½
.40	Shawmut Assn	12½	11½	12½	11½
..	Sulliv Mach	17	15½	17	16
	Utah M &	55c	50c	55c	53c
1.00	Torrington	93¼	93¼	93¼	93
1.50a	United Shoe M	85½	85	85	85¼
1.50	United Sh M pf	39½	38½	39½	39½

Bonds

East Mass 4½ 48 74½ 74¼ 74½ 73¼

a—ex-dividend. a—partly extra. b—ex-stock dividend. d—paid in 1935. e—optional, cash or stock. f—paid on accumulations in 1935.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May		1.02⅛	1.02¼	1.00⅞	1.01⅛	—.01
July		89	.89⅜	.88⅜	.88¾	—⅜
Sept.		.87⅜	.88	.87½	.87½	—¼
	Corn					
May		.61⅜	.61⅝	.60⅜	.60⅞	—⅝
July		.62⅛	.62½	.61⅜	.61¾	—¼
Sept.		.62⅛	.62⅛	.61½	.61⅜	—⅜
	Oats					
May		.28¾	.28¾	.28¼	.28⅜	—¼
July		.27¾	.27¾	.27⅜	.27⅝	—¼
Sept.		.27⅜	.27⅝	.26⅞	.26⅞	—½
	Rye					
May		.54¾	.54½	.54	.54¼	—⅛
July		.54½	.54½	.53¾	.54½	

Dividend Declarations

Company	Irregular Rate	Payable	Stock of Record
First Boston Corp	$1.50	Jan. 21	Jan. 10
Pennsylvania RR	$1	Feb. 29	Jan. 22
Liquidating			
Simms Petroleum	$1	Jan. 27	Jan. 20
Regular			
Briggs Mfg Co	50c	Q Jan. 29	Jan. 17
Century Sh Tr. pf.	45c	S Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Continental Can	75c	Q Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Nash Motor	25c	.. Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Wlworth (F.W.) Co	60c	Q Mar. 2	Feb. 10

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Range in $		High	Low	Last	Jan. 8
74¾	51	2½¶	Acme Steel	69¾	69¾	69¾	69⅞
11⅞	4¼	.10b	Adams Express	11⅛	11½	11⅜	11⅜
37¼	28	2	Adams Millis	35¼	34⅝	35	35¼
24⅜	8	.60	Addressograph	24	23¾	23¾	24
20⅜	4½	..	Advance Rumely	21½	21	21	21½
8⅜	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
173	104⅜	3¶	Air Reduction	184	179½	183	175
2⅜	⅜	..	Airway Elec App	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
20½	13¼	.60¶	*Alaska-Juneau	18⅝	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛
33⅛	6⅝	..	Alleghany pr pf (h)	31	30⅜	30¾	30½
3⅜	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
14⅝	2⅝	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	18¼	16⅞	17⅜	17¼
14½	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	17	17	17	16
32	21	1	Alleghany Steel	33	32½	33	32½
27¼	12⅜	1	Allied Mills	25½	24	24¼	25½
173	125	6	*Allied Chem	169¾	168½	168¾	170¾
129	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
9	3½	..	Allied Stores	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6¾
37⅞	12	..	Allis Chalmers	39	38	38	38¾
22¾	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	22½	21½	21½	22½
75¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	71	71	71	70½
4½	2¼	..	Amal Leather	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞
80	48¼	2	Amerada	83	79¼	81½	78½
57⅜	41⅛	3	Am Ag Ch Del	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	53
47⅜	13½	.25b	Am Bank Note	44	43⅞	43⅞	44¼
19⅛	6⅛	..	Am Crystal Sug	17	16¼	16⅜	17¼
97¾	72	.6	Am Crys Sug 1pf	90	90	90	90
42½	21	1¶	Am Brake S&F	48½	47½	48½	48
129	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	126½	125¾	125¾	..
140⅝	110	4¶	Am Can	132½	131¼	131¼	133
33⅞	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	34½	34	34½	35
65	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	65½	64¼	64¼	65
33¼	8	..	Am Chain	33¼	32	32	33¼
96	66	3¶	Am Chicle	89½	89	89	89½
9¼	2⅜	..	Am Colortype	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜
35⅜	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	29	28½	28½	28⅞
3⅞	3¼	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
9¼	2⅜	..	Am European	11¾	11¼	11¾	12
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	8⅝	7⅞	8	8½
42	14	..	Am For Pow pf	33½	32¼	32½	33
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	28⅜	27½	27½	28½
17	3⅞	..	Am &2For Pow 2pf	14⅞	13¾	13¾	14⅝
15⅛	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	14	14	14	14
6⅞	3	..	Am Hide & L	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	6
38⅛	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	38½	38	38	38¼
4⅞	1⅞	..	Am Ice	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	3¼
37¾	14¼	2	Am Ice pf	19	19	19	19¾
13¾	4½	..	Am International	12½	11⅝	11¾	12
27¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	27	26½	26½	26¼
75¼	32	..	Am Loco pf	78	76¾	76¾	77¾
12⅝	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11½
32¼	13½	..	Am Metal	28½	27¾	28	27¾
33¼	18½	.80	Am Mach & Ly	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	28¾
9⅝	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	9⅞	9	9¼	9⅝
41½	9¾	11¶	Am P&L 5½ pf	41	39½	39½	40¾
49½	10½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	48¼	47¼	47¼	47¾
25⅛	10½	..	Am Radiator	26⅞	26¼	26¼	27
159	134½	7	Am Radiator pf	157½	157½	157½	157
32⅝	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	32⅜	32	32¼	32⅝
95¾	66	5	Am Safety Razor	92	92	92	92
21⅞	4½	..	Am Sensting	24½	23¾	24¼	24¼
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	29⅝	28	28¼	29
64⅜	31⅜	.40b	Am Smelt & Ref	60⅝	58½	60½	58⅞
144	121	7*	Am Smelt & R pf	141¼	141¼	141¼	140⅞
117¼	101⅝	6*	Am Sm&R 6% pf	105	104	104	105¾
104¼	72½	5¶	Am Tobacco	99½	99	99	99¼
107	74¾	5¶	Am Tobacco B	101½	100½	101	101¾
25¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	25⅞	25¼	25¼	25½
113	88	2	Am Steel F pf	110	109	109	..
141	129½	6	Am Tobacco pf	139	138	138	137
43	33	2¶	Am Stores	35¼	35	35¼	35¼
140½	126½	7	Am Stug Ref pf	133	133	133	..
140⅝	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	159¼	157⅞	158	159¼
10¼	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	8¼	7¾	7¾	8
38½	9	..	Am Type F pf (h)	34	32¾	32¾	33
27⅝	18½	1¶	Am Sum Tob	24⅜	24	24	24⅛
22¾	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	23⅞	22¾	23	23⅝
94⅛	48	6	Am Watlpf	94	93	94	94
10⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	10¼
68⅜	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	67⅞	65¼	66	67⅜
2⅝	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1¾	1½	1½	1½
11¾	2¼	..	Am Yr P pf (h)	9⅝	8¾	8¾	8¾
5⅞	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	5⅛	4¾	4¾	4⅞
30	8	..	Anaconda Cop	29⅞	28⅞	29¾	29¼
37	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	36	35	36	35
17⅝	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	19¾	17½	19¼	17⅛
109	96⅛	6½	Anchor Cap pf	108	107½	108	..
4	1½	..	A P W Paper	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞	4¼
52	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	48	46	46	49
110	97	7	Armour Del pf	108¼	108	108¼	108½
..	6⅛	..	Armour Ill	5⅞	5½	5½	5¾
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	68¾	66¾	68½	68½
9¾	4	.50	Arnold Constable	7¾	7¼	7½	7¾
50¾	16½	1¶	Armstrong Cork	52	50½	50½	52
18¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	14⅞	14	14¼	14½
60	35¾	2e	Atchison T&SF	69⅛	66½	67½	66¾
92⅛	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	98⅛	95½	97	97
37½	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	31⅝	30½	30⅞	31¾
17⅛	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	15½	14⅜	15½	14½
19⅞	6	..	Atl Gulf&Wi pf	18	18	18	..
28	20½	1	Atl Refining	29½	29⅛	29⅛	29¼
48½	32⅝	2	Atlas Powder	50¾	50	50⅞	49¾
9½	4	..	Atlas Tack	18⅛	18¼	18⅜	18½
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	43¾	42½	43¾	43½
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	9¼	9	9¼	9½
63	35½	2	Austin Nichol A	44	44	44	45
5¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
—B—							
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	4¾	4½	4½	4½
40	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	40½	39½	39½	40½
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	18¼	17½	18	17⅞
25½	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	24¼	23	24	24⅜
44½	36¼	2½	Bangor & Aroos	43	42⅞	43	43½
15½	3¼	..	Barker Bros	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
88	32	..	Barker Bros pf	83	83	83	84
68¾	37½	1	Bayuk Cig	69	68¾	69	68¼
14⅜	5⅞	.60¶	Bannsdall A	16	15⅞	15½	15⅞
20⅛	14	.50e	Beatrice Cream	19¾	18¼	19¾	19¼
93	72	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	89½	89½	89½	89½
14¾	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	13¾	13½	13½	13¾
117½	70	11¶	Belg Nat Rys ppf	85½	85½	85½	..
24½	17⅞	.25e	Bendix Aviation	22⅞	22¼	22⅜	22⅝
22⅜	15⅛	1½¶	Beneficial Ind Ln	22¼	22	22	22
57½	34	2	Best & Co	50	50	50	49½
52	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	53⅜	51¾	52½	53¼
121½	55¾	13¼	Beth Steel pf	126½	123½	126½	125¼
27½	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	24½	24½	24½	25
17	9⅝	.10b	Blaw Knox	16¾	16¼	16¼	16½
68	28¼	..	Blumenthal pf	90	90	90	..
22¾	6¼	..	Boeing Airplane	24⅝	23	23¾	24¼
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alumin & Br	53¾	53½	53½	54⅜
100	90	4¶	Bon Ami A	95½	95	95½	95
47¾	38¼	2¶	Bon Ami B	41½	41¼	41½	41¼
27¾	21	1.60	Borden	27¼	26¾	26¾	27⅛
70½	28¼	2	Borg Warner	67	66	66	67¾
8⅞	3¾	..	Boston & Maine	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
2¾	⅛	..	Botany A pf (h)	1½	1½	1½	1⅞
53⅜	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	52⅝	52	52¼	52⅝
17⅛	8¼	.40	Bridgeport Brass	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	16½
55	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	49	49	49	48¾
42	30⅜	2¶	Bristol Myers	41½	41⅜	41⅜	41½
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	41½	41	41	40¾
100	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	98¾	98½	98½	..
5½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	4½	4½	4½	..
71½	43	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	55⅞	54½	55	55
63¾	53	3	Brown Shoe	65¼	65¼	65½	..
11½	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	10
8⅞	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	12½	11⅞	12	12
17⅞	8¼	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	18½	18½	18½	18½
100	62¾	1m	Bucyrus E pf	108	108	108	105¼
3	⅛	..	Budd Mfg pf	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
9¾	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	10⅜	10¼	10½	10½
97½	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	92	90½	92	85
14⅜	2½	..	Budd Wheel	12½	12¼	12⅜	12¾
24⅛	8¾	..	Bullard	26½	25⅜	25½	24⅞
2¾	⅛	..	Burns Bros A (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	8	7⅝	7⅝	8
28	13¼	.60¶	Burroughs Add	26¾	26¼	26¼	26½
3⅛	1	..	Bush Term (h)	3¼	3	3⅛	3
3½	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
1¾	⅜	..	Buttrick (h)	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	22½	21½	21⅜	22¼
66	32	..	Byers pf	71¼	71¼	71¼	71
—C—							
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	35½	35	35½	35¾
1⅛	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	6¼	6	6	6
33⅜	7½	1	Campbell Wy&C	32¼	31¼	31½	31
17Z	8⅛	..	Canada Dry	15¾	14¾	15	15¾
56½	50	3	Canada South'n	55	54	55	..
13¾	8Z	..	Canadian Pacific	11⅝	11⅜	11½	11½
14	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	15	14⅜	14⅝	14½
48	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	46	46	46	45¾
95	85	5*	Caro Clinch & O st	92	91½	92	..
8½	3⅜	.20	Carriers & Gen Cp	8½	8¼	8½	8½
111¼	48¾	..	Case Thresh	95¼	94	95	93⅞
60	35½	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	56¾	56	56½	56
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	31	29⅝	30¼	30⅝
21¼	16⅛	..	Celotex Co n	21	20⅜	20⅜	21
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	27	27	27	27¼
65⅜	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	54⅝	53¼	54	53¾
15⅜	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	14	13⅜	13⅝	14
88¼	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	83¾	83¼	83¼	..
21	4¾	..	Checker Cag Mfg	35⅜	35	35	35
61¼	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	65¼	63½	64	65
53½	27½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	54	53⅜	53½	53½
..	3¼	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
..	2¼	⅝	Chi & Gt West (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
..	5⅜	1⅝	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
9	1	..	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	9	9	9	9
35	15⅜	1¶	Chi Mail Order	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	29½
3	1	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2½	2	2	2
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4	3¾	3⅞	4⅛
58	13⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	39¼
10⅝	3¾	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	8¾	8½	8⅝	8¾
20⅜	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	19¼	19	19	19
54¾	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	52½	52½	52½	52½
2¾	⅜	..	Chi Rk & I P (h)	2¼	2	2⅛	2
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	6¾	6	6¼	6⅜
4¼	1⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7% ()h	6¾	6	6¼	6
19¾	9¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	25¾	24¾	24¾	25½
31¾	25	2	Chickasaha Cot O	29	28½	28½	29
9	3½	..	Childs Company	9½	8¾	9¼	9
26	9	.25e	Chile Copper	25⅝	25	25⅝	25
93⅞	31	3	Chrysler	89⅝	87⅝	89¼	88⅞
108	108	4½	Cleve E I Co pf	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜	..
24⅞	12	2	City Ice & Fuel	15⅞	15½	15½	15¾
100	69¾	6½	City Ice G F pf	78½	77⅞	78½	76½
27⅝	12¼	.80	Clarke Equipment	24⅞	24¼	24¾	24½
48½	27⅜	1¶	Cleve Gr Br Co	45	44	44	44⅝
156½	156½	10	Cleve CC&St.	156½	156½	156½	..
57¾	20	1	Cluett Peabody	57½	55	55	54½
126	110	7	Cluett Peabody pf	125½	125	125½	..
93	72½	2	Coco Cola	88	87½	88	87½
21	15½	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	19⅝	19½	19⅜	19¼
107¼	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	105	105	105	..
50	9	.50e	Collins & Aikman	48½	46¼	47	46⅝
19	6¾	7	Collins & A pf	110	110	110	..
9⅞	6¾	..	Colonial Bea Oil	9	8½	9	..
5½	½	..	Colo F & I (h)	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝
29	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	39	38½	39	37½
22½	10⅜	..	Colo & Southern	26½	25½	25½	26½
21	7	..	Colo & So pf	23¾	23¼	23¾	24½
15¾	3⅜	20e	Columbia Gas	15¾	14⅞	15	15⅝
90½	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	93	93	93	95
49⅝	40	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	43⅜	43	43	43½
101¼	67	4¶	Columbian vtc n	103¼	101½	102	100¾
50	48½	2¾	Columbia P pf	49¾	49	49½	49¼
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit	46¾	44	44	44⅝
119½	110	5½	Comm Cred pf	120¼	110	110½	110
72	56⅛	3¶	Comm Inv Tr	56	55	55	56⅛
115½	110¼	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	..
105	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	98⅜	97½	97½	97⅛
23⅞	16½	.60	Comm Solvents	22⅞	22⅛	22⅝	22½
3	¾	..	Comwlth & So	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
71	29⅛	3	Comwith &S 6pf	72⅞	69½	70½	73
11	5⅞	..	Conde Nast Pub	9½	9½	9½	9½
45¾	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	44⅜	43⅜	43⅜	44⅜
49	14⅝	..	Conn Ry & Lt	19	18¼	19	17⅞
58½	24	..	Conn Ry & Lt pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	31½
7½	3¼	..	Consol Flm Ind	6⅜	6	6⅜	5⅞
22⅛	14½	1½m	Consol Flm I pf	19½	18½	19¼	18½
11¼	7	..	Consol Cigar	10½	10¼	10¼	10½
34¾	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	33	31¾	32¼	33¼
105⅛	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	104¾	104¼	104¾	103⅞
6⅝	1½	..	Consol Laundries	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4⅞
12¼	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	13½	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
8¼	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	8½	7½	7½	8⅜
1⅜	½	..	Consol Textile (h)	1	1	1	1
23½	22	..	Container N	23½	21½	21⅝	21½
82	69	6½	Cons Cil pref ww	73¼	73¼	73¼	..
11⅞	4½	..	Cont Baking B	5¼	2	2½	2½
69	48¼	4	Cont Baking pf	72⅝	71½	72½	70¾
99⅛	62¾	3	Cont Can	85	83¼	83⅝	84½
30½	7	1.05e	Cont Dia Febre	19½	19¼	19⅝	19¼
44⅞	38⅞	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	43¼	42¼	42¼	43⅜
2¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
35	15½	1	Cont Oil	37¼	36⅛	36¼	36½
69¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	67⅜	67½	67⅜	67½
73⅝	71⅜	3	Corn Products	72⅜	71⅝	72	72
7⅝	6⅛	..	Coty	6¾	6⅛	6⅜	6½
39⅞	35⅞	2	Cream of Wheat	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
19⅜	11⅝	.25e	Crosley Radio	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18½
46⅞	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	45⅝

Business and Industry

Cotton Trade Bearish Because of Big Federally Held Stocks

Commerce and Finance

Chase Bank Sells Its United Light Stock to Trusts

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—One of the largest public utility deals since the financial crash of 1929 was effected yesterday with the disclosure of arrangements for the sale of Chase National Bank's 42 per cent holdings of United Light & Power Company voting stock to a group of investment trusts.

The transaction involves the transfer of 448,667 class B voting shares of the $571,000,000 electric power concern, one of the largest in the Midwest area, to trust units affiliated with the banking firms of J. & W. Seligman & Co., and Field, Glore & Co., and Harrison Williams, a holder of large amounts of utility securities.

Spokesmen for the purchasing group declined to reveal the amount paid for the holdings and Chase Bank interests were equally silent. There was no formal announcement of the deal, but it was made known by the purchasers that virtually all of the details of the transaction have been completed.

The buying group consists of American Cities Power & Light Corp., and Electric Shareholdings Corp., the Harrison Williams Units; Tri-Continental Corp., Selected Industries, and Blue Ridge Corp. of the Seligman concern, and the Chicago Corp., associated with Field, Glore & Co.

Other large holdings though considerably smaller than those of the Chase Bank are in possession of the Koppers interests, controlled by the Mellons, and the U. S. & International Securities Corporation, an investment company associated with the banking firm of Dillon Read & Co.

The Chase holdings were originally the property of Continental Shares Company, in which Cyrus Eaton of Cleveland, was the dominant figure. They were pledged, with other securities, with the bank for loans on which continental shares subsequently defaulted.

Radio Sales Total About $300,000,000 For the Year 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—During the year 1935 the sales of radios, tubes and replacements exceeded all expectations, reaching a total of $300,000,000, according to Radio Retailing.

A total of 5,375,000 sets with a retail value of $254,500,000 were manufactured during the year. Of these 4,750,000 sets, valued at $237,455,000 went to the domestic market, while 625,000 sets were needed to supply the export market.

Domestic sales were divided as follows: Table models, 2,050,000, average price, $36.50, total $74,825,000; consoles, 1,600,000 average price, $68.30 total $109,280,000; automobile radios, 1,100,000, average price $48.50, total $53,350,000.

In domestic sales automobile radios showed a gain of 40 per cent over 1934, and consoles improved 45 per cent in unit sales and $38,000,000 in retail billings over the previous year. Battery-operated sets, likewise, broke the previous year's record with total sales of 350,000, while tube sales showed an increase of 16 per cent, with a total of 75,000,000 manufactured. In the latter instance, however, due to new lows in list prices, there was no increase in dollar returns. The retail value of all parts and accessories rose 32 per cent.

Public demand, according to R. V. Sutliffe, editor of the magazine, was for larger sets and quality performance. Of all console and table model sales, 73 per cent went to buyers already owning a radio, with most of the sales involving a trade-in.

Mr. Sutliffe predicts that 1936, another election year, with money again available, will set new marks in the records of the industry.

Manhattan Building Up 40 P. C. in 1935

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Building construction in Manhattan increased more than 40 per cent in 1935 over 1934 according to a report by Samuel Fassler, commissioner of buildings.

Plans were filed with his office for the erection of 300 new buildings costing $24,830,865 during the past year as compared with 185 buildings costing $18,055,610 in 1934.

Alteration plans for 1935 were filed for $20,079,505 construction as compared with $14,628,851 for 1934.

New construction plans filed for December were more than 10 times those filed for December, 1934.

Unemployment Rises Sharply in Germany

BERLIN, Jan. 9 (AP)—Germany's unemployed increased 522,354 to a total of 2,506,806 in December, it was announced today. The total, however, was 100,000 under December of 1934.

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Trade Bureau Director

Alexander V. Dye
Nominated by President Roosevelt to Be Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department

Alexander V. Dye Nominated to Head Commerce Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Alexander Vincent Dye of New York was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

A list of nominations sent to the Senate also included John Van A. MacMurray, Maryland, to be Ambassador to Turkey.

Arthur Bliss Lane of New York was named to succeed Mr. MacMurray as Minister to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Boaz Long of New Mexico was nominated to succeed Mr. Lane as Minister to Nicaragua.

Bank of France Reduces Discount Rate to 4 P. C.

PARIS, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Bank of France today reduced its discount rate from 5 per cent to 4 per cent.

It was the second reduction of the rate within two weeks. On Dec. 31, following Premier Laval's parliamentary victory, the rate was reduced from 6 to 5 per cent.

The rate was raised to 6 per cent last November to check the flight of gold which had drained 16,000,000,000 francs, (about $1,056,000,000) during the year.

However, the Government's success in avoiding parliamentary obstacles on both domestic and international matters checked the flow of gold from the republic and permitted the reduction in the bank rate.

Today the rate of advances on securities was lowered from 6 to 5½ per cent, and on 30-day advances from 5 to 4 per cent.

System Designed To Save Business $5,000,000 a Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—A system designed to cut $5,000,000 a day from the losses of American businessmen has been developed by Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch, technocracy expert and head of the department of industrial engineering in Columbia University, according to a recent announcement.

Declaring that the average American business is inefficiently run and that not more than between 5 and 10 per cent know the costs of production and the costs of doing business, Professor Rautenstrauch declares that his system "provides a scientific basis for determining the economic performance of any industry from the corner grocery store to a great corporation." It also enables a manufacturer in any given industry to compare his operations with those of others in the same industry, he said.

Analysis of Profits

Involving an analysis of the trend of profits in relation to sales, the plan was devised after studies of the financial reports of hundreds of industries and enables a business executive to determine the profit or loss to be expected from any sales volume and the point at which the business will just break even, the author holds. He said that if his system of analysis were used generally, it would decrease the hazards both of investment and management of business enterprises, "because it is the only method so far devised by which probable income from business ventures may be estimated."

"In well-managed businesses," he continued, "there is a straight line trend of expense in relation to sales, and this trend consists of fixed expenses which do not vary with sales and a variable portion which varies directly with the volume of sales.

"For example, I found that over a period of years, General Motors Company has expenses in relation to sales equal to $105,000,000, plus 76½ per cent of sales. That indicates that when their sales are $1,110,000,000, as they tend to be for the current year, their expenses should be $946,500,000, leaving a profit of $163,500,000.

Steel Company Analysis

Reporting an analysis of the profits in relation to sales of two great corporations, Professor Rautenstrauch said the United States Steel Corporation and General Motors each did a business of $1,500,000,000 in their peak years.

"But the Steel Corporation's total expense was $142,000,000, plus 81½ per cent of sales income," he continued. "Compared to General Motors, the profits of the steel corporation per dollar sales income are very much less. The steel company has nearly $1,000,000,000 more total assets than General Motors, which makes it still less unfavorable from the standpoint of dollars invested."

Professor Rautenstrauch holds that his system has proved far superior to the information recorded in the usual credit files of the banks, because "it shows at a glance the hazard of the loan and the margin of safety."

End of Further Cotton Crop Control Seen in Futures Drop

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The cotton futures markets are saying that no further crop control measure is to be applied to the cotton crop. The trend of prices predicts that the application of the Bankhead Act, forcing crop restriction, marked the high point in efforts to substitute political regimentation or planning, whichever it is called, for the free effect of price alone on the amount of acreage put into cotton by the American South. Despite the mulling and culling of Congress over the various proposed substitutes for the illegal AAA, present prices for cotton indicate the expectation among cotton traders that the high tide of government regulation has been passed, at least in cotton.

The sharp declines in cotton futures prices during the first two days after the Supreme Court decision are not a reversal but a continuance of a market trend that began early in December. The price of the "far months," that is, the estimated value of cotton next summer and fall, when the 1936 crop comes in, has been sagging steadily. The downtrend has been definitely connected in trade opinion with the anticipated Supreme Court decision.

Why Cotton Prices Sag

Presumably the sharp decline this week was due only to the fact that the decision was even more sweeping than generally anticipated. Many in the trade anticipated only that the Bankhead Act would be invalidated, but that so-called "voluntary" or bribed crop reduction programs would be passed by the court. Even that expectation was sufficient to head prices for the 1936 crop downward. At the end of November the farthest trading month, July 1936, was selling at about 11 cents in New York. Today the far month, December 1936, is selling close to 10 cents.

The decline since early December came in the face of several items of decidedly bullish news. The December 8 final crop estimate of 10,734,000 bales was 400,000 bales below the November estimate, 200,000 bales below the trade estimates of the day, and 1,000,000 bales below the preliminary August estimate, yet cotton sold off $1 a bale on the day the estimate was released. Early in December the AAA announced its 1936 crop reduction program, based on an expectation of a crop of less than 12,000,000 bales. But the announcement produced only a short-lived rally. In mid-December revised estimates of Indian and Brazilian crops lowered the estimated world output outside the United States about 800,000 bales below trade expectations and 1,165,000 bales under the Department of Agriculture's official Nov. 5 estimate, greatly improving the export prospects for American cotton and making it available in world markets cheaper than foreign cotton. Yet prices continued to sag.

High Rate of Consumption

Moreover, both foreign and domestic consumption of American cotton have been holding at unexpectedly favorable levels. According to the New York Cotton Exchange, "world consumption of all growths of cotton during the four months from Aug. 1 to Nov. 30, constituting the first third of the current season, was at practically the highest rate on record for that portion of the season." For the week ended Dec. 28 the Exchange estimated American cotton manufacturing activity at 102.8 per cent of the 1922-1927 average, against only 69.4 per cent a year previous. In addition, the world statistical position of cotton is much improved. The Exchange reported on Dec. 30 that "the total stock of the American staple in all hands in the world at the end of November—including the unpicked portion of the crop and Government-financed stocks—was only 15,531,000 bales, which was less than that on the comparable date in any year since 1929. In 1931, the year of peak stocks at the end of November, the world held 21,589,000 bales."

The favorable aspect of most of this news is, of course, only temporary. Unexpectedly small production and unexpectedly large consumption are indicated for the present, but by next fall present conditions may change. The one bullish news item listed above which applied to the far months was the announced program of the AAA to continue crop reduction programs. It is significant, therefore, that the sliding off of cotton prices has been most conspicuous in the far months. Near months have held relatively firm, up to the date of the court's AAA decision. As a result the spread between near and far months has opened very wide. Cotton in New York today is worth more than 1¼ cents more than it is expected to be next December, or 11.46 cents January against 10.10 cents December delivery.

Guesses on Federal Cotton

While the far months, or the 1936 crop, have been chiefly affected by the AAA's expected fate, now a fact, the near months have been affected in contradictory ways by Washington decisions. As pointed out on this page on Nov. 30, 1935, production and current consumption are likely to shrink the "free stocks" of cotton so far that for the first time since 1929 some government-controlled cotton will have to be released if the near-term or spot price is not to run up very far. The trade has therefore been hanging on any words out of Washington as to what the pool managers intend to do with the 6,000,000 odd bales controlled by them, and making the best guesses it can about the operations of brokers handling government cotton futures.

So far the trade has been informed that the Government will sell, but not so as to break the market. On Dec. 3, AAA Administrator Davis said, "There is a positive duty on the part of the Government to develop a policy which will make available as much of this cotton as there is a genuine demand for and which can be sold at a fair price. . . . The cotton trade has no reason for assuming that the Government's policy with respect to this cotton will have a depressing influence upon price."

The pool managers apparently did take advantage of the firmness in cotton in early December, before the current slump started, to unload an estimated 100,000 bales of futures. This action is not credited with having had any important part in the current decline, and on the other hand the pool government holdings of January cotton are reckoned as large enough to force a substantial squeeze upward.

On Horns of a Dilemma

But fundamentally the Government is caught in cotton by a combination of political and economic forces which are making it a troublesome prospect, whether it sells or withholds. If it sells, and by any of the tortuous devices known to politicians its selling can be blamed for a price decline, it risks political attack, and if it withholds in the face of the present prospect of an abundant and cheap 1936 crop, it invites the chance of being charged with the identical error of the ill-fated Farm Board.

Even these considerations, however, are now overshadowed by a serious new uncertainty suddenly projected into the picture by the Supreme Court decision. There is a possibility that that decision may also force the Government, not only to abandon its crop control, but to liquidate nearly 5,000,000 bales of its holdings which were accumulated under loans extended on the basis of crop control agreements in 1933, 1934, and 1935. It is perhaps illegal for the Government to hold this cotton. Stocks of about 900,000 bales in the so-called producers' pool are not within this legal risk. But there is the further chance that forced abandonment of crop control schemes will pull the peg out from under the price of cotton and remove the last reason for the Government's holding the 5,000,000 bales off the market. Successful holding of this cotton for 12 cents was predicated on continued crop control. The trade is looking for information to Washington, which in regard to pool holdings—just as in regard to crop control—decidedly has been put on the spot by the court.

A Bearish Possibility

One more bearish possibility is being weighed by the trade. Considerable cotton—estimates range between 200,000 and 500,000 bales—were grown last year outside the Bankhead allotments. Most if not all this cotton has been kept in the seed, unginned, awaiting court decision. Since a reversal of the Bankhead Act is now as certain as anything can be, this cotton is likely to come to town for ginning and enter the market.

Optimists are still to be found in the cotton market, however. There are many who feel that the ancient law of supply and demand, functioning without government interference, will not let the price of cotton down as far as the 5 cents which President Roosevelt predicted at his post-NRA press conference last May. It is felt that the recent declines may set in motion their own counterforces, by increasing demand and decreasing supply.

The lower prices now anticipated for the new crop may stimulate domestic consumption and almost certainly will stimulate the export movement, enabling American cotton to regain some of its lost foreign markets. Simultaneously the lower price may choke off production as effectively as the complicated and controversy-ridden policies of government officials were hoped to do.

With crop control and pseudo-loans out of the window, some people in the trade expect that frank subsidies of one sort or another may take their place. Such a trend may have been indicated by the hybrid loan-and-subsidy arrangement offered growers last August.

N. Y. City Warned Reserve Fund Cut Must Be Put Back

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—The board of estimate and apportionment has before it today a demand by the New York City banking group handling city finances that $6,500,000 be restored to the city's 1936 budget to bring the reserve total stipulated under the bankers' agreement up to the $17,000,000 called for by law.

This amount was cut out by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia on the assumption that the city's present credit status at par and better under fusion fiscal policy warranted a lifting of the steeper exactions of the terms for a controlled fiscal management into which it entered when it confronted insolvency under Tammany rule in 1932. The slash enabled the Mayor to bring the current executive cost sheet into balance at $545,356,833, a bare surplus of $203,944 over the city's expected revenues this year.

Mayor LaGuardia, whose aversion for the banking fraternity has been a chief characteristic of his regime, characterized the letter, which came through J. P. Morgan & Co. as agents of the syndicate, a "veiled threat," and declared he would move before the board at its weekly meeting tomorrow to terminate the agreement under which the city's operating expenditures have been financed since 1933. He has maintained from the start that its provisions place the city at the mercy of the bankers and that, in charging 100 per cent more interest on short-term borrowing than the open market rates, the agreement has "cost the city millions and millions and millions of dollars."

The reserve was designed as a protection for loans against delinquent taxes and was ordered into the budget over a period extending through 1937. When the Mayor, taking account of the improving condition of city finances over last year, sought to reduce the stipulation from the $20,000,000 total fixed for 1935 to $11,000,000, the syndicate protested, but agreed to a cut to $17,000,000, since the remaining $3,000,000 had not been borrowed. This amount still stands, they contend.

The fusion Mayor has been at odds with the syndicate ever since he assumed office, arraigning their terms as usurious and the agreement a virtual holding in receivership of the nation's chief city. With city finances now restored and tax collections almost normal, he expressed the hope this week that the city might soon be relieved of the bankers' agreement entirely.

The demand of the bankers, if concurred in by the city's appropriating body, will throw the budget out of balance to the amount of the restoration and necessitate legislative permission to reopen the 1936 cost sheet.

Money Circulation Shows an Increase For the Year 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—Money in circulation in the United States on Dec. 31, 1935, totaled $5,881,710,819, compared with $5,535,671,557 a year ago, according to the Treasury. This amount of money circulation is outside of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Banks.

The per capita circulation was $46.11, against $45.86 Nov. 30 and $43.66 Dec. 31, 1934. The all-time month-end peak for money circulation was on Feb. 28, 1933, when, stimulated by extensive hoarding following the collapse of confidence in the banks, amounted to $6,545,067,961, or $52.23 per capita.

Of all money, the Treasury held $11,240,022,778, including all of the gold and the silver bullion. This compared with $10,978,041,764 on Nov. 30 and $9,008,426,058 on Dec. 31, 1934. The Federal Reserve Banks held $645,457,036, against $509,920,243 and $1,396,934,996 a month and a year earlier, respectively.

Money stocks—all money in the United States—on Dec. 31, amounted to $16,645,782,562, another new record, against $16,260,945,274 on Nov. 30 and $14,306,813,806 a year before. Gold and silver acquisitions by the Treasury were chiefly responsible for the gains.

Principal items of money stocks were given as follows:

Type of Money	Dec. 31, 1934	Dec. 31, 1935
Gold	$8,238,619,733	$10,122,880,617
Silver dollars	543,541,451	547,080,802
Silver bullion	211,619,975	576,862,156
Silver certif'tes	702,237,765	996,077,568
Subsid'ry silver	309,513,524	327,761,905
Miner coin	130,508,154	136,139,650
Federal Reserve notes	3,520,365,570	4,047,052,600
Nat'l bank notes (not included in total)	887,936,475	473,146,662

Armour Sells More But Makes Smaller Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—A net income of $9,377,849 after expenses, depreciation, provision for federal income taxes and other charges, is reported by Armour & Co. of Illinois and subsidiaries for the fiscal year ended Nov. 2, 1935.

The earnings are equivalent, after dividend requirements on the preferred stocks of the Illinois and Delaware companies, to 57 cents a share on 4,065,418 common shares outstanding. In the preceding 12 months the net income amounted to $10,596,396, or 81 cents a common share.

The consolidated balance sheet for Nov. 2 last shows curent assets of $146,368,275 and current liabilities of $33,135,972, compared with $143,430,158 and $29,389,428 respectively a year before. Cash increased to $14,437,076 from $13,149,109 and inventories to $92,457,081 from $89,543,663.

Included in current liabilities was $2,034,338, listed as due to the United States Government for processing taxes.

Cuba Gets More for Sugar Shipped to U. S. in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Cuban sugar producers received about eight tenths a cent per pound more for sugar sold to the United States in 1935 than in 1934, according to Lamborn & Co.

The 1935 average price for raw sugar, cost and freight basis, was 2.33 cents per pound as contrasted with 1.50 cents per pound during the previous year. The increase of .83 cents per pound in equivalent to 55 per cent.

For sugars sold in the world market, i. e., to countries other than the United States, Cuba received during 1935, an average price of .98 cents per pound as compared with an average of 1.02 cents per pound during 1934, a decrease of approximately 4 per cent.

During 1935, Cuba exported approximately 2,380,000 tons of sugar, of which amount 64 per cent went to the United States.

U. S. Buyers Show Interest In 1936 Paris Trade Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—American buyers and merchants are keenly interested in the Trade Fair to be held in Paris from May 18 to June 3 according to the French Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which reports inquiries pouring into its office at 4 East 52nd Street, New York.

From available data on hand, the French Chamber of Commerce states that the fair will be the biggest in Paris' history, covering over 4,000,000 square feet, and containing the exhibits of more than 8000 manufacturers. Every branch of trade, agriculture, commerce, travel and fashion will be represented, with 32 countries contributing to the event. It is predicted, by the French Chamber of Commerce, that more than 2,000,000 people will pour into Paris, to visit the fair and study the problems relating to their particular activities.

News Notes—Northern Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Norwegian Paper Trade—Norway's export trade in paper has shown progressive improvement during the current year. In the third quarter, total shipments abroad amounted to 52,539 tons against 44,078 tons in the like period of 1934. The increase was due chiefly to larger shipments of newsprint, which totaled 37,973 tons against 30,678 tons in the like period of 1934. Shipments of cellulose printing paper declined slightly, but small increases were shown in exports of other types.

Lumber Exports—Developments in Norway's lumber industry in the third quarter of this year showed a continuation of the unfavorable trend evident in preceding months. While the home market was satisfactory with prices and consumption well maintained, exports continued to decline. Total foreign shipments amounted to only 67,523 cubic feet against 75,693 cubic feet in the third quarter of last year. Exports of logs and hewn timber declined 15 per cent compared with the like period of last year.

Business in Sweden—The business situation in Sweden during the third quarter of the year was so highly favorable that in many lines conditions approached boom levels. During the period, industrial activity continued at a high rate, particularly in the groups supplying the domestic market. Employment in stone working, foodstuffs, textile, leather and rubber plants and the building trades increased steadily during the quarter. The only cloud on the Swedish economic horizon is the possibility of a labor conflict in January.

Office Equipment—American manufacturers of office equipment are well entrenched in the Swedish market. American typewriters are extremely popular. American cash registers continue to dominate the Swedish market and American calculating and adding machines are in an unusually strong position. Domestic producers of office equipment have been notably active in the last two years. Total production in 1934 was valued at 2,767,173 crowns, an increase of about 1,000,000 crowns over the like 1933 period. It is believed that the 1935 output will at least equal that of last year.

Danish Pig Output—The loss to Danish bacon producers of a large part of the British market as a result of quota restrictions, has led to their curtailing appreciably their stock of pigs. With a view to checking overproduction, the Danish Agricultural Department has caused frequent censuses of pigs to be made during the current year. A further reduction of bacon exports to England is anticipated and it is believed that in 1936 shipments to this market will amount to only 50 per cent of the 1932 exports which were 383,000 tons.

Razor Blade Output—Domestic production is accounting for an increasing proportion of the safety razor blades consumed in Denmark. Total Danish output in 1934 amounted to 24,600,000 blades valued at 1,015,000 crowns, compared with 21,000,000 blades, valued at 583,000 crowns in 1933. (Value of Danish crown is 22 cents.)

Latvian Sound Film—The first all-Latvian sound film was recently completed and released. It was a culture and propaganda film intended to show the beauty of Latvia and to portray life in the country, as well as in the town.

Netherlands Foreign Trade—A continuation of the downtrend which has characterized the foreign trade of Netherlands in the last five years was registered in the first nine months of 1935. As compared with the January to September period of 1934, imports decreased from 17,219,000 to 15,129,000 metric tons, about 12 per cent, and from 791,000,000 to 683,000,000 florins, about 13½ per cent. (Florin is equal to about 68 cents.) Exports decreased from 10,113,000 to 9,089,000 metric tons, or about 10 per cent, and from 534,300,000 to 493,000,000 florins, or about 7¾ per cent. Imports are covered by exports to over 72 per cent, the highest ratio since 1929.

American Motors in Belgium—American motor vehicles have made notable progress in the Belgian market during the current year. Sales of American passenger cars in the first eight months of 1935 totaled 5389 units while American trucks sales amounted to 1714 units. In each case, the totals were in excess of those recorded for the full year 1934. In the January-August period, American makes accounted for 58.5 per cent of the total number of automobiles sold in Belgium, while the number of American trucks sold was three times that of foreign makes.

N. Y. Bank System Head

Wide World — The Christian Science Monitor
William R. White
Newly Nominated State Superintendent of Banks of New York

White Designated New Superintendent Of New York Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9—William R. White, serving as deputy superintendent of banks, was designated Superintendent of Banks of the State by Governor Lehman who sent the nomination to the Senate yesterday.

The new superintendent, who was counsel to the department, fills the place made vacant by the passing of the late George W. Egbert, Mr. White at the age of 32 is one of the youngest banking superintendents in the history of the State. He is a graduate of Bucknell and of the Columbia law school.

Mr. White was associated with Chadbourne, Stanchfield & Levy in New York City for 1½ years, after receiving his law degree, and in August, 1930, he was named associate counsel of the State Banking Department.

He became deputy superintendent and counsel in 1934. He has also served as secretary of the Banking Board since its organization in 1932. Mr. White's work as counsel and deputy superintendent has given him a thorough knowledge of details of the department work.

Supreme Court Test For Gold Obligations of Non-Residents

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—A contention that the new-deal ban on paying obligations in this country in gold applied to transactions between non-residents was advanced to the Supreme Court in a brief filed by the Industrial Mortgage Bank of Finland.

It opposed Supreme Court review of a decision by New York State courts against the Compania de Inversiones Internacionales of Colombia, which sought payment of gold bonds at higher than the face value on account of the devaluation of U. S. currency.

The Colombia concern asked $5307 instead of the face value of $3135. The bonds were issued by the Finland Bank payable in gold as it existed on July 1, 1924.

The bank's brief contended Congress had jurisdiction over the obligations "because they call for the performance of an act, payment, in the United States."

"The parties contracted as individuals and their rights are not within the realm of international law," it added.

"Congress having legislated a dual monetary system out of existence, pursuant to its constitutional power over the monetary system of the country, the joint resolution must be applied to foreign as well as domestic dollar bonds payable in this country.

"If foreign bonds, as distinguished from domestic obligations, are allowed to contain enforceable gold clauses, the power of the Government and of private domestic interests to borrow money will be seriously impeded."

Texas Crude Oil Prices Up Sharply

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 9 (AP)—Oil has struck a rich gusher—the first of consequence since 1933.

An advance of 10 to 15 cents a barrel for crude was posted by two major Texas companies, Sun and Humble. Oil men believed other companies in the midcontinent high-gravity area would follow suit. The 15-cent increase will mean an addition of approximately $2,000,000 monthly to the east Texas field income.

The prices are effective today.

The new schedules of the Sun Company, announced by J. Edgar Pew, of Philadelphia, through the Dallas operating office, include a 15-cent boost to $1.15 for east Texas crude.

J. Edward Pew explained the price advance as "the first tangible benefit to oil producers by reason of the production control measures of the states and the co-ordination of these state measures under the interstate oil compact."

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Dow, Jones & Company says the Sun Oil Company has announced a 10 to 15-cent-a-barrel raise in crude oil prices in pools where it is a purchaser in Texas.

The advances were said to range from 15 cents a barrel for east Texas and Conroe to 10 cents a barrel for Gulf Coast and southwest Texas, effective at 7 a. m., Jan. 9.

Commission Makes Charges Against Holding Concerns

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Charges that gas utility holding companies allegedly have eliminated competition, avoided state jurisdiction, charged high rates, and written values were recited to Congress by the Federal Trade Commission.

Except for recommendations to be made shortly, the report concluded the seven-year-long commission survey of utility holding companies, the first part of which, covering electric utilities, led to the controverted Holding Company Act.

The recommendations are expected to look toward expansion of that act to cover matters affecting gas holding companies, but there was no indication Congress would move this session. The act already is under a court challenge of constitutionality.

Among the major gas holding companies listed by the commission were Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation and Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, in the East.

Of the alleged inability of the states to regulate, the report said:

"Sometimes in compliance with state laws, often by choice of the operating interests, separate operating companies under single holding company control are set up to produce or purchase gas, transport it by high pressure pipe line, and to distribute it locally.

"Where interstate commerce is involved, the production and assembling company, if regulated at all, would have to be regulated by a different state than the one regulating utility rates. Such companies generally are not regulated."

Insurance Firms Large Bondholders Of Bankrupt Road

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, with $14,971,000 and the Prudential Life Insurance Company, with $11,781,000 were reported as the principal holders of bonds of the Missouri Pacific Railroad in a list filed in Federal Court yesterday in connection with the railroad's petition for reorganization under the amended bankruptcy act.

The Alleghany Corporation, holding company of O. P. Van Sweringen, chairman of the railroad's board, was given as the third largest owner, with bonds of a face value of $11,152,000.

The list, which included all holders of bonds during the last three years, reported blocks of $1,000,000 or more were held by the following:

New York Life Insurance Co., $9,143,000; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, $8,758,000; John Hancock Life Insurance Co., $2,962,500; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, $2,090,000; Aetna Life Insurance Co., $2,050,000; Atlas Corp., $2,016,000; General American Investors' Corp., $1,991,000; Mutual Life Insurance Co., $1,600,000; National Shawmut Bank of Boston, $1,278,500; First National Bank of Boston, $1,155,500; New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., $1,200,000; Insurance Co. of North America, $1,040,000; and Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., $1,000,000.

Yale University was listed as the holder of $710,000; Princeton University, $300,000; Vanderbilt University, $200,000, and Cornell University, $100,000. The New York Public Library was listed for $250,000.

Federal Home Loan Bank Elects Directors-at-Large

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank Board announces the election of two directors-at-large for each of 11 Federal Home Loan Banks.

Included were: Boston bank—Philip A. Damon, Pittsfield, Mass., for two years; Oscar F. Falling, Waltham, Mass., for one year.

New York bank—Roy H. Bassett, Canton, N. Y., for one year; John E. Farwell, Geneva, N. Y., for two years.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
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OLD STATE HOUSE BOSTON
Massachusetts Investors Trust
Established 1924
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
General Distributors
85 Devonshire Street, Boston
LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO NEW YORK

Many American Sport Stars Are Ready to Compete Abroad

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—For the international athletic wars in Europe this year, featuring the Olympic Games in Germany, your Uncle Samuel's boys and girls are well equipped to give a good account of themselves.

The chances are exceedingly bright for this country's standard-bearers to occupy dominant roles on many of the main fronts. But there's many a pitfall between sterling performances at home and victory abroad.

America's prospective entries appear likely to be strongest in the British golfing battles, including the Walker Cup; in the renewal of competition, at Hurlingham, for the International Polo Cup; and in the major events of the summer Olympics, including track and field, rowing, swimming, basketball and boxing.

Strong in Golf

On the other hand, the odds probably will be against the United States of America in most of the Olympic winter sports championships. The American chances of tennis triumphs abroad, including Wimbledon, the Davis Cup and Wightman Cup competitions, also appear remote for 1936.

Here's the way things look, insofar as our main athletic expeditionary forces are concerned:

Golf—On the amateur side, America will be strongly represented again, with W. Lawson Little Jr., seeking a third straight victory in the British amateur championship besides possibly captaining the Walker Cup team in defense of this trophy. Little also expects to enter the British open, in which he finished fourth last year, and likely will be joined by a contingent of leading United States professionals. Glenna Collett Vare, United States women's titleholder, plans to try for the British title again.

Olympic Winter Sports — This country's best prospects for victories appear to be in the bobsleighing and speed skating. Canada, the defending champion in hockey, will be difficult to dislodge. Dartmouth's Dick Durrance is a star at downhill ski racing and Casper Oimen is a much improved ski-jumper, but experts from the Eureopean snow-capped regions look to have these events under control. Maribel Y. Vinson and Robin H. Lee, our figure skating champions, likewise face the handicaps of brilliant opposition.

Polo—With Tommy (Ten-Goal) Hitchcock leading the men on horseback, there seems no reason to doubt America's ability successfully to defend the historic International Cup against Britain's challenge in June.

Two Helens May Meet

Tennis—Helen Wills Moody and Helen Jacobs may meet again in the Wimbledon final. Donald Budge, best of the younger crop, and Bryan Grant should get Davis Cup assignments, along with the veteran Wilmer Allison, but the chances of upsetting Britain's Fred Perry and Bunny Austin are slim indeed. Without the aid of Ethel Burkhardt Arnold, now a professional, our women's team may lose the Wightman Cup to England, unless Mrs. Moody rejoins the defense.

Olympic Swimming—Chances are brighter for America triumphs in women's than men's events, not because of proportionate superiority but because Japan, since capturing the 1932 Olympic team title, has made men's aquatics a national issue. Yale's Bob Kiphuth has plans well under way, however, to develop the most powerful squad this country has had since Johnny Weismuller was our ace waterman.

Olympic Track and Field—Team triumph for America seems certain, but the battle for individual gold medals will be brisk. The development since 1932 of such record-smashers as Jack Torrance in the shot put, Glenn Hardin in the long hurdles, Jesse Owens and Eulace Peacock in the sprints and jumps, Ben Eastman in the 800, Bill Bonthron and Glenn Cunningham in the 1500-meter run, and Keith Brown in the pole vault, gives Uncle Sam every reason for confidence. However, Britain's middle-distance foot racers, Finland's endurance runners and a hand-picked group of European specialists in the field events will give our lads plenty of trouble.

Gardner Mulloy, Miami Collegian, Beats Cuban Ace

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 9 (AP)—A tall, level-headed Miami boy, Gardner Mulloy, out-maneuvered Ricardo Morales, Cuba's amateur champion, in three grueling sets yesterday to dispose of the chief remaining foreign threat in the Miami Biltmore Tennis Tournament.

Coupling deep, forcing forehand drives with emphatic work at the net, Mulloy, city champion and captain of the university of Miami tennis team, topped the veteran Davis Cup player in their third-round match, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Morales, after breezing through the first set, obviously suffered in morale as two or three close decisions went against him in the second set. Thereafter he showed only flashes of the game that won him the island republic's title.

In defeat, he joined Marcel Rainville, Canadian champion, who yielded the day before to the steady stroking of an unseeded entry, Weston Painter, Minneapolis.

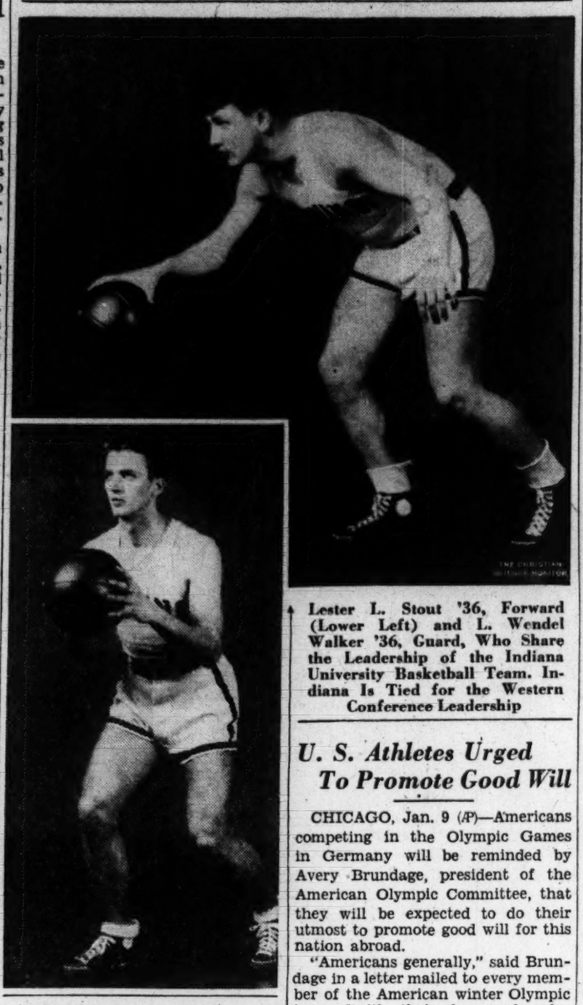
Only foreign contestant still in the singles division was Jack Reitman of Montreal, who meets Painter in one of four third-round matches. Bryan M. Grant, Atlanta, last year's winner who was seeded No. 1, also plays his third round match today.

Three other seeded players—J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., Martyn Buxby, Miami, and Hal Surface Jr., Kansas City—advanced into the quarterfinals yesterday with straight-set victories.

Dodgers Report Feb. 28

NEW YORK, Jan 9 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers today announced its pitchers and catchers would report to the spring training camp at Clearwater, Fla., Feb. 28. The remainder of the squad has been ordered to report a week later.

Co-Captains in Big Ten



Lester L. Stout '36, Forward (Lower Left) and L. Wendel Walker '36, Guard, Who Share the Leadership of the Indiana University Basketball Team. Indiana Is Tied for the Western Conference Leadership

Hockey Briefs

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

IT ALL seems silly now. The New York Americans and Cleveland have disputed the rights to Morry Roberts, Somerville (Mass.) goaltender. Because of the dispute, Roberts could not play for either Cleveland or Rochester, the latter being a "farm" team for Amerks. The past week end the N. H. L. governors ruled in favor of Cleveland. Then Cleveland immediately loaned Roberts to Rochester.

* * *

The silly part rests in the fact that Roberts lost all that time since the opening of the season. Rochester wished to use him in the first place and the Cardinals, verging on bankruptcy, were sorely in need of players who could help bring victories. Then, when the decision finally is rendered, he is loaned to Rochester anyway. Possibly there was good reason for all the delay; but since most of the hockey business transactions and meetings are secretly conducted, no other interpretation than silly seems to explain this affair.

* * *

Albert Pudas, coach of the Canadian Olympic hockey team, was born in Finland. Pudas was a member of the Port Arthur Allan Cup champions back in 1925-26. The next season he turned professional and played with Windsor and Toronto St. Pats. After touring with other teams in the league now known as the International, he went to Tulsa of the American Hockey Association. Properly to represent Canada in the Olympics, he was forced to secure a certificate as a naturalized British subject recognized throughout the Empire. Born in Finland in 1899, the Canadian Olympic coach went to Canada when he was 18 months old. He autcmatically became a British subject when his father took out naturalization papers in 1911.

* * *

Tiny Thompson continues to be the leading contender for the Georges Vezina Trophy again. He won this honor in 1930 and 1933, has five shutouts to his credit this season with a last-place team and has had only 30 goals scored against him in 21 games, nine over a goal-a-game average. On paper figuring Thompson and his defensemen top that department over every other team in the league. If the scoring power hits a fast stride, the Bruins are due to skyrocket.

* * *

Speaking of the Vezina Trophy, awarded to the National League goaltender with the best average each year, George Hainsworth and the former Chicago goalie, Chuck Gardiner, who passed on two years ago, lead all others by having won the honor three times. Hainsworth won it three times in succession as a member of Canadiens.

* * *

Due to the inability of the Boston Cubs to hit their customary stride this season, Fred Hitchman, manager, has called upon General Manager Art Ross to take over the coaching of the club. Ross formerly managed and coached the Bruins. He will help Hitchman beginning today.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Syracuse	13	1	8	80	62	27
London	12	2	7	51	38	26
Buffalo	10	3	7	45	42	23
Rochester	3	0	16	39	64	6

Western Division

Detroit	13	2	8	72	51	28
Cleveland	13	0	8	64	62	25
Windsor	6	5	9	43	53	17
Pittsburgh	8	0	14	66	88	16

Result Jan. 8

Cleveland 4, Pittsburgh 3.

Australians Score Easily

PORT ELIZABETH, S. Af., Jan. 9 (Canadian Press)—The touring Australian cricket team had a wide margin in its match with Eastern Province, winning yesterday by an innings and 144 runs. Against the Aussie total of 325, the home players made only 92 and 89.

* * *

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Harvard Changes Track Dates—The scheduling of the Heptagonal Meet for the Harvard Stadium has made necessary a change in the original date set aside by the Harvard Athletic Association for the annual Harvard interscholastic track and field meet. This meet has been changed from May 9 to May 16 and notices to that effect have been sent the various schools which customarily compete.

The Harvard Athletic Association also has changed its plans for a New England college relay carnival originally scheduled for April 25. The relays will be postponed a year and have been definitely scheduled for April 24, 1937. The fact that most New England colleges had committed themselves to dual meets when Harvard proposed the New England relay carnival accounted for this postponement.

* * *

Greater Boston Meet April 25—The Harvard Athletic Association proposes to hold the annual Greater Boston intercollegiate meet for varsity and freshman athletes on April 25 and in addition to the Greater Boston colleges, Holy Cross and Rhode Island State may take part. Both colleges have expressed a desire to participate in this early season meet. It has also been proposed to have all competition in this meet limited to one day. In previous years it has been a two-day meet.

In addition to the Heptagonal Meet and the Greater Boston Meet, Harvard will have a dual meet with Dartmouth at Hanover on May 16 and with Yale in the Stadium on May 23. Harvard also will compete in the outdoor intercollegiates. There will be no dual meet this year with Princeton.

* * *

Hall Wins Leg on Middlesex Bowl—John M. Hall of the Harvard Club yesterday won his first leg on a Middlesex Bowl when he defeated J. Lindsay Ware of the Union Boat Club in a squash racquets final, 15—11, 8—15, 15—11, 17—18, 15—10, at the Harvard Club.

Hall showed skill and power in his strokes and held off two definite challenges after his opponent had won the second and fourth games. Hall was ranked No. 8 in the state ranking list at the end of the 1933-34 season when playing for University Club, and was No. 4 in the 1934-35 list after a season as a representative of the Lincoln's Inn Society. He is given a good chance by the critics to go far in the Massachusetts state championship, which starts next Monday at the Union Boat Club. This week end he will represent Boston in the Lockett Cup matches at the Harvard Club against Philadelphia and New York.

Richard V. Wakeman, president of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association, won a leg on the present Middlesex Bowl last season. He did not compete for the bowl this winter as he was abroad with the United States team, which played a series of matches in England.

* * *

Here and There—Two Canadian college hockey teams were successful in New England rinks last night . . . While McGill University of Montreal was defeating Harvard in the Boston Gardens, 3 to 0, before a gathering of over 4500 persons, Yale was losing its lead of 5 goals to 3, piled up against University of Toronto at New Haven . . . Toronto came out of the game on the long end of a 6-to-5 score . . . The Boston College hockey team practiced outdoors for the first time this season on Crystal Lake in Newton yesterday in preparation for the game with Boston University at the Boston Arena tomorrow . . . At the request of Fred Hitchman, Art Ross, general manager of the Bruins, assisted Hitch in coaching the Boston Cubs this morning on the Arena ice . . . The Cubs have been in a losing streak . . . Amateur hockey games will be played in the Boston Garden on Sunday with the Boston Olympics meeting the St. Doms of Lewiston, Maine, in the feature contest at 2:30 . . . Other games at the Garden Sunday afternoon will find the University City Club of Cambridge facing Framingham H. C. and Melrose H. C. meeting Amesbury H. C.

* * *

The Walk-Over Club of Brockton is now leading the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association class B interclub standing with University Club in second place . . . In other years the Walk-Over Club has been competing in class A with little success . . . Massachusetts Tech's hockey team bowed to Dartmouth, 7 to 1, at Hanover last night . . . Douglas Raymond, Boston University track star, has been invited to run in the Millrose games in New York soon . . . Richard deB. Boardman has been re-elected commodore of the Corinthian Yacht Club . . . Massachusetts Technology basketball team surprised Harvard last night by winning 30 to 27 on a Harvard court . . . The Harvard freshman basketball players downed those representing Tech by 54 to 16 . . . William T. McDonald has been re-elected president of the Metropolitan Driving Club . . . Riley Smith, Alabama star halfback, hopes to join either the Boston Redskins or Brooklyn next season . . . The Boston University swimmers are busy preparing for their meet with Brown at Providence on Saturday.

* * *

Sports Events This Evening

Amateur Hockey—Commercial League games at Boston Arena: Shawmut Indians vs. Spaulding Moss; Boston Maroons vs. Globe H. C.; Owl H. C. vs. Clarendon H. C.; Monitor A. C. vs. Jackson-Curtis. First game at 7:30.

Exhibition Billiards—George Spears of Chicago at Everett Billiard Academy, 132 School Street, Everett, at 8; at Al Lacy's, 455 Broadway, Chelsea, 10:30.

Ruth Beats Dean at Golf

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 9 (AP)—Babe Ruth, who failed to get a hit off Dizzy Dean when they clashed on the diamond here last winter, revenged himself yesterday on the Cardinal pitching star by whipping him 2 up in a golf match at the Lakewood Country Club course. The Babe, hard pressed by Dean on the first nine, fired a 41 on the home stretch to gain the decision over the St. Louis mounsman. Ruth and Dean were playing in a low-ball sweepstakes tournament which was won by Bill Debeck, noted comic strip artist.

Harvard Elects Harding

Francis Austin Harding Jr. '39 has been elected captain of the Harvard freshman hockey team. He is 18 years of age, weighs 162 pounds and is 5 feet 10 inches tall. He prepared for Harvard at Noble & Greenough. His home is in Dedham. He was a back on his freshman football team and won major numerals. He is a son of Francis A. Harding '09.

Three Quintets Lead Big Ten As First Week Ends

Western Conference Basketball Standing

Team	Won	Lost	Pts For	Pts Agst	P.C.
Purdue	1	0	36	27	1.000
Indiana	1	0	33	27	1.000
Iowa	1	0	37	26	1.000
Ohio State	1	1	71	59	.500
Wisconsin	1	1	61	80	.500
Illinois	1	1	68	46	.500
Chicago	0	1	36	38	.000
Minnesota	0	1	19	42	.000
Michigan	0	1	27	33	.000
Northwestern	0	0	0	0	.000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 9—As the opening week of play in the 1935-36 Big Ten Conference basketball race reaches an end, Purdue, Indiana and Iowa are at the top of the standing, each with one victory and no defeats. Although it is still too early in the championship campaign to judge the comparative strengths of the teams, it is apparent that the battle for top honors will be as close this season as it was last, when the Purdue Boilermakers jumped into a tie with Illinois and Wisconsin for the crown by scoring a sensational triumph on the final day of the race.

Right behind the three leaders at the moment are Ohio State, Wisconsin and Illinois, each sporting a .500 percentage with one victory out of two games played. Chicago, Minnesota and Michigan bring up the rear of the standing. Northwestern does not play its first game until Jan. 11.

The highest scoring to date has been done by Ohio State, which won its opening encounter with Wisconsin, 44 to 23. Two nights later, however, the Buckeyes were beaten by Purdue, 36 to 27. Illinois piled up 42 points while Minnesota was scoring only 19, on Jan. 6, but two nights before that the Illini had lost a close one to Iowa, 27 to 26. Wisconsin's lone victory was scored over Chicago, 38 to 36. Indiana defeated Michigan, 33 to 27.

Capt. Warren W. Whitlinger '36 of the Ohio State quintet, leads the individual scoring race at this writing, with a total of 26 points. He has scored eight baskets from the floor and 10 from the foul line. Whitlinger was third on the Conference scoring list last season.

Capt. William A. Haarlow '36 of the Chicago varsity, actually has a higher scoring average than Whitlinger, however, as the former has piled up 18 points in the one game his team has played. The Buckeye captain has participated in two games. Haarlow was the leading Big Ten scorer last season with 154 points. Those players who have scored 10 or more points to date follow:

Player, Position, College	Goals—Floor	Foul	Pts
W. Whitlinger '36, f, Ohio St.	8	10	26
E. H. Thomas '37, c, Ohio St.	7	6	20
W. A. Haarlow '36, f, Chicago	7	4	18
Powell, f, Wisconsin	2	12	16
H. A. Combes '37, g, Illinois	6	3	15
H. V. Benham '36, f, Illinois	6	1	13
J. J. Vopicka '36, f, Illinois	6	1	13
R. W. Riegel '37, c, Illinois	5	2	12
Mitchell, g, Wisconsin	5	2	12
R. L. Kessler '36, f, Purdue	5	0	10
V. R. Huffman '37, g, Indiana	4	2	10
W. L. Henry '37, g, Illinois	3	4	10

U. S. Athletes Urged To Promote Good Will

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (AP)—Americans competing in the Olympic Games in Germany will be reminded by Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Committee, that they will be expected to do their utmost to promote good will for this nation abroad.

"Americans generally," said Brundage in a letter mailed to every member of the American winter Olympic team, "with their free and independent ideas, have the reputation of being less amenable to discipline than any other nationals. Please respect the rights of others and observe the rules and regulations set down to insure the comfort, happiness and success of all. You have a great opportunity to build up international good will for the United States."

Because of the campaign against sending an American team to the games and because of past incidents in which American stars quarreled with foreign athletic organizations, President Brundage figured a personal letter to each American star would preclude any unfortunate disputes.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

Atlantic City 4, Pittsburgh 2.
Hershey Bars 5, N. Y. Rovers 2.

Sporting Around the Hub

Heptagonal Track Meet in Harvard Stadium on May 9

THE second annual Heptagonal Track and Field Meet will be conducted in the Harvard Stadium on May 9. This decision has been reached by seven eastern colleges, namely, Cornell, Columbia, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Yale and Harvard. The first meet of the seven colleges was held in the Palmer Stadium at Princeton a year ago, and exceptional competition resulted, with Harvard the winner and Cornell and Columbia in second and third places, respectively.

The seven colleges associated in the Heptagonal Meet again have agreed on competition in 15 events. These include the 100-meter dash, 110-meter high hurdles, 200-meter low hurdles, 800-meter run, 1500-meter run, 3000-meter run, 400-meter relay, 1600-meter relay and seven field events, javelin throw, broad jump, high jump, discus throw, shotput, hammer throw and pole vault.

In the 13 individual events, aside from the relays, there will be defending champions in 12 events. They are Ben. W. Johnson of Columbia in the 100-meter dash, Milton G. Green of Harvard in the 110-meter high hurdles and broad jump, J. H. Hucker of Cornell in the 200-meter low hurdles, Gene Venzke of Pennsylvania in the 800- and 1500-meter runs, R. B. Pitkin of Columbia in the high jump, Richard C. Johnson of Harvard in the javelin throw, Malcolm Millard of Harvard in the discus throw, W. D. Wood Jr. of Cornell in the shotput, Norman Cahners of Harvard in the hammer throw and Emile Dubiel of Harvard in the pole vault.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Dressing Up Amateur Indoor Tennis

THE United States Lawn Tennis Association is bending every effort to make its men's and women's indoor singles, doubles and mixed doubles championship tournament of 1936 a more popular and successful event than these championships have ever been before. The first step toward this was to combine all the men's and women's events into an indoor "Wimbledon." This, it is believed, will not only make the competitions better attractions and therefore bring in more money at the gate; but it will also result in better entry lists. In past years few of the outdoor champions have entered the indoor championships. In fact since 1900, when the first men's indoor singles championship was held, Holcombe Ward, R. Lindley Murray, William T. Tilden 2d, and Jean R. Lacoste are the only players who have held both the indoor and outdoor championships. In the women's event, started in 1907, Elizabeth H. Moore, Molla Bjurstedt (Mrs. Francis I. Mallory), and Hazel Hotohkiss (Mrs. George W. Wightman), are the only ones who have held both these titles.

Three Rounds at Night

But this is not all that the association is doing to try to elevate the indoor championships. It has just announced that the last three rounds of play will be held at night. This should be one of the best moves made by the association, as there is no question but what play in those rounds will draw a much larger attendance than would be the case were they played in the daytime. In fact, I believe that if all the matches were played at night, the attendance would be considerably larger. The association is also trying to get some foreign players to take part in the events. They are negotiating with Jean Borotra of France, and, if that popular player succeeds in entering some French players, it will add much to the attractiveness of the championships. Lawn tennis is naturally an outdoor game; but there is no real reason why the indoor type of play should not be made more popular than has been the case in past years, and I believe that the U. S. L. T. A. appears to be taking the right steps to bring this about.

The Professionals Start Again Soon

This week end will find the professionals opening another indoor season in New York City, and the outlook for making some money is quite bright. Three new players have been added to the cast since last winter. They are R. Berkeley Bell, Mrs. Ethel Burkhardt Arnold and Eleanor Jane Sharp. The old favorites—Bill Tilden, George Lott, Ellsworth Vines, Barnes and Stoefen—will make up the rest of the company, which is going to be very busy playing in most of the large cities in the United States. The acquisition of two good women players should help greatly in making the 1936 professional indoor season a successful one. I have always maintained that this is the time of year when professional tennis will be most successful from a financial point of view, and all indications point to that of 1936 being one of the best.

Each Chicago Cub Baseball Player Receives a Rise in Salary for 1936

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (AP)—The big Wrigley bank roll, once the pride and joy of the winter ivory marts, caused a great celebration at Mt. Ida, Ark., and all other winter headquarters of the Chicago Cub champions today.

Instead of being used to buy a player at five or six figures, the famous bank roll was being peeled to give every one of 23 Cubs a pay boost for 1936.

Elated over the proof of his baseball theory that rewards to hustling players are more important to a team's success than the purchase of a star a year, Owner Phil K. Wrigley announced last night that all his players would receive a raise in salary next season. Except to say that no player would be disappointed, the youthful Cub owner refused to discuss the range of wage increases.

Owner Wrigley's action probably marks the first time in major league baseball history that a whole club from manager down to the lowest paid regular received a pay boost at one time. Col. Jake J. Ruppert of the Yankees and the late Frank J. Navin of Detroit have been liberal, but neither went as far as Wrigley has gone.

When young Wrigley took control of the Cubs, he warned his assistants he was against spending big money for ball players like his father had done.

"Get young players, develop them, reward them liberally as they improve," he said. "Such a system will do far more good and bring far greater success than to go out on the market with $100,000 and buy an established star."

He weakened in the fall of 1933, buying Outfielder Chuck Klein from the Phillies for approximately $75,000, but he did so probably in deference to the memory of his father, who sought Klein's services for years. As it developed, Klein has been of little use to the Cubs, who offered him back to the Phils last December for Pitcher Curt Davis—and were turned down because the Phils wanted cash to boot.

Lonnie Warneke, pitching star who won the two Cub victories in the World Series last fall, was expected to be the chief beneficiary of the wholesale wage increase. Catcher Leo (Gabby) Hartnett, Outfielders Augie Galan and Frank Demaree and Pitcher Bill Lee also were known to be in line for exceptionally good news. Under Wrigley's bonus system, whereby a player's salary is raised month by month or lowered to the contract figures in accordance with his play during that period, Galan was reported to have received and kept four salary boosts during the 1935 season.

Madison Square Garden Shows Attendance Gain

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—In line with the general revival in sports, Madison Square Garden yesterday reported a gain of slightly more than 9 per cent in attendance for the first half of the 1935-36 season.

Fifty-one sporting events, conducted under Garden auspices between June 1 and Dec. 31, drew a total of 851,414 customers as against 786,085 for 42 events in the corresponding period the previous year. The total gain was 65,329.

Hockey, especially the amateur brand, contributed most heavily to the increase. Seven amateur games attracted 71,275 customers as compared with 51,424 for eight games in 1934.

Professional hockey picked up 4744 more customers than in the previous year in exactly the same number of games. The Rangers drew 107,860 in nine games, a gain of 8973, but the Americans dropped off 4229 to 81,830 in the same number of contests.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	14	0	5	65	26	28
Springfield	12	2	9	69	51	26
Providence	11	2	9	43	55	24
New Haven	10	2	11	58	69	22
Boston	4	2	17	42	76	10

Results Jan. 8

Providence 2, New Haven 1, overtime.
Philadelphia 4, Springfield 0.

Commodore Lambert Renominated

By a Staff Writer

Gerard B. Lambert, commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club, has been nominated for his second term and will be elected at the annual meeting of the E. Y. C. next Tuesday at the Harvard Club of Boston. One of the high lights of last year's racing season was the invasion of English waters by Commodore Lambert with his Class J sloop Yankee.

College Hockey Results

Dartmouth 7, M. I. T. 1.
McGill 3, Harvard 0.
Middlebury 6, Union 0.
Northeastern 8, Bowdoin 4.
Toronto 6, Yale 5.

Baseball Meeting Feb. 14-15

CLEVELAND, Jan. 9 (AP)—William T. Duggan, president of the National Amateur Baseball Federation has announced that the annual meeting will be held Feb. 14 and 15 at Birmingham, Ala.

State of Washington Is Being Mapped By Boys of High Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Maps for the Resettlement Administration, showing the present use of every acre of rural land, location of every farm house and route of every public improvement, are being made by high school boys in Lewis County, Wash., enrolled in agriculture classes. Other Washington counties are following the lead.

The boys of Lewis County are pioneers in the "present land use" survey. Lewis County is the first county in Washington to undertake the work and Washington is the first State in the union to begin the surveys.

"When the work is finished, township maps will be combined into county maps, which will give the planning council the ground for any program they may be formulating for the county as a whole. At the same time the student gains a practical knowledge of the district, and something of the fundamentals of surveying, mapping, reading legal descriptions and other useful facts," commented H. E. Selby, chief of the land utilization division, Resettlement Administration, Portland, in praise of the work.

The plan for using high school boys for survey and mapping work was formulated by J. C. Moore, head of the land planning division of the Resettlement Adminisrtation, and J. A. Guitteau, head of the agricultural education division of the Washington State Board of Education, following study of a somewhat similar project started experimentally in Great Britain. Believing the surveys to be of practical and educational value, Mr. Guitteau approved the work as a state Smith-Hughes project. He presented it at the Washington, D. C., headquarters, winning approval for it as a national project.

New Leg-Before-Wicket Rule May Be Adopted

LONDON, Jan. 9 (Canadian Press)—Believing that the new leg-before-wicket rule, tried in English first-class and minor counties cricket last season, was a success, the advisory county committee of the M. C. C. recommends its adoption in all cricket during the 1936 season.

The amended leg-before-wicket rule reads: "The striker is out l.b.w. if, with any part of his person (except the hand), which is between wicket and wicket, he intercepts a ball which, in the opinion of the umpire at the bowler's wicket, shall have been pitched in a straight line from the bowler's wicket to the striker's wicket or shall have been pitched on the off-side of the striker's wicket and would have hit it."

College Basketball Results

Army 39, Johns Hopkins 36.
Carnegie Tech. 34, Pittsburgh 29.
Clark 38, Conn. State 19.
Columbia 32, Princeton 22.
Dartmouth 54, Providence 53.
Drexel 42, Muhlenberg 40.
Duke 46, Davidson 24.
Long Island 36, Duquesne 34.
M. I. T. 30, Harvard 27.
Moravian 36, Lafayette 28.
Navy 37, Virginia M. I. 23.
New York 41, Kentucky 28.
Oglethorpe 41, Kutztown 24.
Penn State 31, Pennsylvania 26.
St. Francis 35, Brooklyn 32.
Susquehanna 39, Elizabethtown 31.
Syracuse 47, Cornell 32.
Tufts 38, Brown 29.
Union 47, Williams 32.
Ursinus 39, Lebanon Valley 22.
Vermont 29, Norwich 8.
Villanova 36, P. C. C. 12.
Wagner 29, Cathedral 28.
Wash. & Lee 40, Elon 30.
West Virginia 54, W. V. Wesleyan 31.

Newark Club Has Three Places On An All-Star Nine

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Based on the fielding records alone, an all-star International League team for the 1935 season would have been made up of three players from Newark, two from Buffalo and one each from Syracuse, Montreal, Toronto and Baltimore.

Here's how the all-star array would have lined up: George McQuinn, Newark, first base; George Toporcer, Syracuse, second base; Nolen Richardson, Newark, shortstop; Howard Meyers, Buffalo, third base; Jimmy Ripple, Montreal; Ernie Koy, Newark, and Tom Oliver, Toronto, outfielders; Roy Spencer, Baltimore, catcher, and Ken Ash, Buffalo, pitcher.

One might go further and pick a worse team on all counts, but these nine emerged at the head of the parade in the close contests for fielding honors, the official records revealed today. Each was rated as leading "regular" at his position, having played in 100 or more games.

McQuinn, rated as a "comer" made a .997 average to lead Dick Seibert, of Buffalo, by three percentage points at first. Toporcer edged out Hal King of Montreal by one point, .997 to .996; Richardson, at .961 and Meyers at .966, had good margins at their positions with the former copping the lead at short for the second straight year. Al Niemiec, of Syracuse, with a .949 mark was second best at that post among the 100-game players, while Frank May, of Newark, trailed Meyers by 10 points.

Although Estil Crabtree, of Rochester, who fielded .992 for 95 games, gave him a run for the honor, Ripple was rated the leading outfielder with a .987 fielding average for 155 games. Koy, the base-stealing king, was second among the regulars at .981 and Oliver, third, at .978.

A score of pitchers had perfect fielding records, but Ash took the topmost ranking by handling 69 chances against 56 for Lauri Myllykangas of Montreal. Only two catchers passed the 100-game mark, Spencer with a .992 average and Buck Crouse, of Buffalo, with .984.

There was no doubt as to Spencer's right to the leadership, however. He made only five errors and had 10 passed balls all season. Bill Baker, of Newark, and George Savino, of Syracuse, hit the high mark of 13 passed balls each.

The Newark Bears donned a triple crown in the club records. They had the best fielding average, .977; completed the most double plays, 159, and hit into the fewest double plays, 104. Montreal, at .972, and Buffalo at .971 followed the Bears in fielding and made 148 double plays each. Syracuse made the only triple play of the season, and tied with Newark with 17 passed balls.

Baltimore made three high marks for the year, 3954 putouts, 1840 assists and 6010 total chances. Albany hit into 132 double plays and committed 276 errors, fielding .954 for the season. Montreal had 1186 men left on bases.

Cascarella Most Effective

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Joe Cascarella, of Syracuse, was the most effective pitcher in the International League last year, but the majority of the mound honors went to a pair of Montreal boxmen—Pete Appleton and Harry Smythe. Cascarella, who was unable to make the major league grade with either the Athletics or the Red Sox, compiled an earned-run average of 2.35. Appleton, who as Pete Jablonowski pitched many years in the big leagues, was the ranking won-and-lost pitcher, however, with 23 victories and only nine defeats for a .719 average. Smythe won 22 but dropped 11 to place fourth behind Chad Kimsey, of Montreal, with a mark of 16 and 7 and Ted Kleinhans, of Newark, who won 17 and dropped 8.

Foxx Signs New Contract

By a Staff Writer

Jimmy Foxx, slugging first baseman of the Boston Red Sox, has signed a new contract for next season, Eddie Collins, general manager of the Boston club, made the announcement yesterday by telephone from New York. When Foxx was traded by the Philadelphia Athletics to the Red Sox several weeks ago, he still had a contract with the A's that was to run through 1936 and 1937. There were certain clauses in that document, however, that the Red Sox did not like, therefore a new contract was drawn up and signed by Foxx. Although not officially announced, it is understood that the big slugger received a generous increase in salary.

Mrs. Van Ryn Springs Surprise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9—Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, ranking woman lawn tennis player in the middle Atlantic states, sprang a surprise in the women's Philadelphia and district squash racquets championship tournament at the Penn A. C., yesterday, when she defeated Muriel Pierpoint of Cynwyd in a third-round match, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Anne Page of the Merion Cricket Club, the title-holder, defeated Constance Morton of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, 15—8, 16—15, 15—13.

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551 North Colony St. Tel. 1960

MIDDLETOWN

Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
"America's Finest Anthracite"
24 DWIGHT STREET Ph. 2798

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 2-4 daily except Saturday. *Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.*

QuinnipiaC Coal Company
Deserve a Trial for
GULF OILS 'blue' COAL KOPPERS COKE
Phone 61125 344 STATE ST.

MANHATTAN
Cleansers and Dyers, Inc.
Our Work Speaks for Itself
50 Ashmun Street Phone 8-5605

PAUL H. TAYLOR
Insurance Adviser
185 CHURCH STREET
PHONE 7-1033

Togs for Boys and Girls
Up to Size 14
Shoes — Suits — Dresses — Coats — Hats — Pajamas — Robes — Snow Jeans — Nursery Needs
ELI MOORE, Inc.
942 CHAPEL STREET

NEW HAVEN *(Continued)*

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
108 TEMPLE ST.

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
42 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

André & John
Hair Stylists

Permanent Waves $5.00, $8.00 and $10.00
39 CENTER STREET, Corner Church
Tel. 5-5723

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 2-1274

Muriel's
Clearance Sale of Winter Coats
Drastic reductions throughout the store.
808 CHAPEL STREET

Specialized Automotive Service
IGNITION, BRAKES, RADIATORS, CARBURETORS, RADIO, SHOCK ABSORBERS
AUTO ELECTRIC
Sales and Service Company
120 Goffe Street 8-4141

Phillips CUT RATE
Cosmetics
Perfumes
Toilet Articles
47 CENTER STREET
Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Phone: Norwalk 1042
Hours: Daily 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.
Look for Norwalk display advertising in the news section.

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

BRYANT-BESSE STORE
New Location
53 WALL STREET, NORWALK
Outfitters to Men and Boys

TRISTRAM AND FULLER
Dry Goods—Ladies' Furnishings—Draperies—Venetian Blinds—Floor Coverings and Slip Covers.
You Will Find It a Pleasure to Shop in Our Store
28-34 WALL ST., NORWALK Tel. 550

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
100 PROSPECT STREET
3-7535 12 to 5 p. m. daily.

January Clearance Sale
20% to 50% Reductions Now!
COATS—DRESSES—FUR COATS
MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS
CHILDREN'S APPAREL
H. FRANKEL & SONS
262 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.
Charge Accounts Invited

January Is Appreciation Month at Miller's!
Bringing You Bargains in Fine Merchandise!
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET STAMFORD

87th Semi-Annual Clearance of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

Baumans Kiddyland
Is Headquarters for
Children's Winter Fashions
A store filled with sensible, serviceable apparel, beautifully styled, reasonably priced
221 ATLANTIC STREET

THE DELF CO.
For Gifts!
STAMFORD'S HOUSEWARE STORE
142 Bedford Street, Stamford

MILLER'S
FOUR IN ONE SHOP
35 Atlantic Street Stamford, Conn.
Tel. 4-4196
GIFTS
Draperies, Comfortables, Spreads, Quaker Dinner Cloths, Lamps and Novelty Pillows

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

STAMFORD *(Continued)*

SPRINGDALE ICE & COAL CO.
943 HOPE ST., SPRINGDALE, CONN.
Fuel Oil, Building Materials
Electric and Ice Refrigerators

Stamford Bedding Co.
456 MAIN STREET
Boston Post Road
Mattresses and Box Springs Made to Order
TEL. 40241

The Downs Smith Co.
79 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD, CONN.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
FRIGIDAIRES, HOOVERS, OIL HEAT, WASHERS, IRONERS, RADIOS
TEL. 42136 STAMFORD

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

I. Miller
Beautiful Shoes
Sold in Connecticut at
L. SPELKE & SON . . . STAMFORD
I. MILLER . . . . . NEW HAVEN
I. MILLER . . . . . HARTFORD

WATERBURY

WATCH...
for our
DIAMOND JUBILEE SPECIALS
Each Week
Every One Is an Extraordinary Bargain
THE MILLER & PECK COMPANY

Worden's
SAFE DAIRY PRODUCTS
PHONE 5-1121

To Our Monitor Friends
As the New Year starts on its way, we pause to extend to you our sincere appreciation of your kind patronage, and a very hearty wish that the year to come will bring you a full measure of Health, Happiness and Prosperity.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

A Fine Family Game
MONOPOLY—
—It's Great!
Good for old or young.
Complete $2—$3
DAVIS & NYE
60 BANK STREET

SKATES SHARPENED
Arctics and Rubbers Repaired
We Carry Men's and Boys' Rubbers
OLYMPIA HAT CLEANING AND SHOE REPAIRING CO.
26 BANK STREET Phone 4-9443

OUR JANUARY SALE
Is Now On
DRESSES — COATS
MILLINERY
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 Bank Street

Calendars and Diaries for 1936
Everything for Your Desk at
JANE KELLY, Inc.
106 Grand Street

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

Hopkins Beauty Salon
Marie O. Little
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Hopkins Apts. 31st and St. Paul Sts.
Belmont 5600

MANITOBA

BALTIMORE *(Continued)*

HUPFELDT BROS.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Corner Mulberry Street
Phone Vernon 4030

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JANUARY
The Month of Genuine Bargains in All Departments
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

THE BEST QUALITY FUELS IN ALL PRICE CLASSES
BLACK STORK
Hi-Test Anthracite
AMBRICOAL
Hard Coal Briquets
NIAGARA HUDSON
Coke
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN INC.
PHONE 3-1268

Cotrell and Leonard, Inc.
472 Broadway
Save as much as 50% in the Great January
FUR SALE

BINGHAMTON

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES — ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

Hamilton, Elgin, Gruen
The watches that have proven true
DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Quality Jewelers 82 Court Street

"MILLERIZED" ROOFING
(Certain-teed Products)
Houses Remodeled
LOCK-TITE ROOFING CO.
139 Chapin Street Phone 2-0818

Barnes Flower Shop
Our SPRING BLOOMS
make your home inviting
RIVIERA THEATRE BUILDING
C. Stuart Mace, Mgr. Syracuse Shop
Phone 2-4045 203 E. Jefferson St. Phone 2-8369

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Prince Matchabelli
Bronxville's Representative
EDGAR S. BELLIS
PHARMACY
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 1073

HARRY P. HOBLIN
INCORPORATED
Hardware
Paint
Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store
108 Kraft Ave.
Tel. 2107

General Insurance
NO account too small
service too great
BAXTER & PLATE
349 East 149th St. New York City
Mott Haven 9-8145 Yonkers 4883

NEW BOOK REST
for chair or bed
"Read and Rest"
GIFTS, GAMES, DOLLS, NOVELTIES
The Quill Pen
115 Pondfield Road Tel. 5678

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0153-0154

Matrix Shoes
Semi-Annual SALE
Formerly $9 and $10.50
Now $7.45
PONDFIELD SHOE SHOP
101 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0717

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE *(Continued)*

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251
AMERICAN GAS

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Anthracite
EGG $11.75
STOVE $12.25
NUT $12.00
PEA $10.00

Coke
EGG, STOVE, NUT $9.15
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
MARION AT ELMWOOD
DELAWARE 3300

EDWARDS
January—Month of Bargains
White Sales Now in Progress
SYRACUSE - ROCHESTER AND BUFFALO

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

HOMER'S SERVICE
HOMER G. SCHOPP, Prop.
Gas, Oil and Accessories
2724 BAILEY AVE. P.A. 9834

Helen Weidt Shop
Dresses—Hosiery—Millinery
Skirts—Slips
See Our January Bargains in
DRESSES
Open Mon., Fri., Sat. Evenings
1347 JEFFERSON AVE. GA. 6097
Between Glenwood and E. Utica

THERE IS NO BETTER FUEL THAN
SEMET COKE SOLVAY
Spaulding, Hedstrom & Spaulding Corp.
Genesee at Main CL 7900

Share Your Happiness
"Say It With Flowers"
Colonial Flower Shop
196 Delaware Avenue

DIXON & ADAMS
Tires Anti-Freezes
GAS SUNOCO OILS
Batteries—Repairing
Complete Lubricating Service
1152 Michigan Avenue GR. 9845

CORTLAND—HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN
Coal and Lumber
Builders' Supplies—Paints
PHONE 52

GLOVERSVILLE

Williams & Dye
COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS
Full Line of MONARCH FOODS
Prime Meats of All Kinds
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
PUTMAN'S MARKETS
Phone 2591-2592
21 SOUTH MAIN ST., GLOVERSVILLE

HEINZ 57
COLLINS & STILWELL
Phone 2090—2091

JAMESTOWN

Manley-Henderson-Illingworth, Inc.
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Wellman Bldg. Phone 3886

Store-Wide
January Sales
Now in Progress
NELSON'S
Store of Specialty Shops
108-110 E. 2nd STREET, JAMESTOWN

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

KENMORE

GROCERIES DELICATESSEN
WERNER'S
Tempting home-prepared food ready to serve.
Molded salad—Chop Suey—Spaghetti—Baked Beans, etc.
3145 DELAWARE AVE. RI. 2564

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process
Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting
Marcelling

GLADYS CHANDLER
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE RI. 2111

LARCHMONT

Potted Plants
CUT FLOWERS FLORAL DESIGNS
Grant's Greenhouses
96 Weaver St. Tel. Larchmont 81

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR DANISH BUTTER RINGS *ARE THE BEST*
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5826
Ocean Pastry Shops, Inc.
"KNOWN FOR THE BEST PASTRIES IN TOWN"
WE MAKE FRENCH ICE CREAM
1855 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church
Far Rockaway 7-2838—7-0402

A. ABRAMSON
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Licensed Plumber for New York City, including Lawrence, Inwood, Atlantic Beach, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett, and the Town of Hempstead.
1116 REGINA BLVD.

Florsheim Shoes
for Men and Women
Footwear for the Entire Family
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

SOS
Gas and Service Station
860 Central Ave., near Cedarhurst Ave.
This is a branch of the SOS located in Far Rockaway
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. Cedarhurst 9176

See Our New 1936
Philco Radio
WESTMINSTER SALES and SERVICE
513 Central Ave. Tel. Cedarhurst 0291

FAR ROCKAWAY Woodmere

Mrs. B. R. MATTHEWS
REAL ESTATE *and* INSURANCE
(Woodmere Blvd., Facing the Station)
Tel. Cedarhurst 3222

FLUSHING

CLEARANCE SALE
All Winter Dresses, Coats and Hats Reduced
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

Elizabeth D. Hall
Corsetiere
Corsets to Fit Special or Individual Needs
41-30 MAIN STREET
Ind. 3-5293

Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union
88 MAIN STREET
TEL. FL. 9-2784

CLARA P. ANDREWS
HAIRDRESSER
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.
Complete Beauty Service
Open Tues. and Fri. Evenings Until 9 P. M.
Phone Flushing 9-2813

Flushing 9-7272
MARGARET IVERSON
formerly with HICKSON
Hats designed for the individual. Specializing in the hard-to-fit head sizes.
Creator — Importer
41-12 162ND STREET

FREEPORT

PITTERMAN'S MARKET
Meats and Groceries
"FROSTED FOODS" are Economical
131 So. Main Street
Ph. Freeport 1946
BIRDS EYE

Prest-O-Lite Storage Battery
Prepare Your Car for Winter Driving
Sinclair Service Station
FRED HARRIGAN, Prop.
GROVE STREET, COR. MERRICK ROAD
PHONE FREEPORT 3143
We Service All Makes of Batteries

GREAT NECK

Moving?
ACROSS THE STREET or ACROSS THE CONTINENT
MURPHY'S Moving and Storage Service
200 Middle Neck Rd. TEL. { DAY 2-0700 / GREAT NECK 848 }

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK *(Continued)*

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

HEMPSTEAD

"SAFETY-TESTED" USED CARS
YOUR PRICE
YOUR TERMS
MANY MAKES
MANY MODELS
Mack Markowitz, Inc.
Mineola—Hempstead—Freeport
Open Evenings—Sundays

J. WINKENBACH
Wholesale and Retail
Groceries and Delicatessen
Fruit and Vegetables
Tel. Hempstead 7834 162 Jerusalem Ave.
We Deliver (Opp. Spencer Place)

Marcel from Paris, Inc.
Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotte, *Manager*
249 FULTON AVENUE
Hempstead, N. Y. Hemp. 7243

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*
SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 Front Street, Hempstead, N. Y.
Our New Phone, HEMPSTEAD 6021

HENRI
Specializing in
Permanent Waving
All Approved Methods
Also All Branches of Beauty Culture
267 FULTON AVENUE
HEMPSTEAD

JACKSON HEIGHTS

GOLDEN PHEASANT BARBER SHOP AND BEAUTY SHOP
We offer a real man's service by expert barbers and an up-to-date 25c ladies' department headed by Miss Ellen.
82-66 POLK AVENUE HAV. 9-8988

HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

Keep Your Home Up-to-Date with New Hardware and Household Furnishings.
S. RUBIN
8107 Northern Blvd. Hav. 9-0176

the little shop
greeting cards
600 varieties
arthur tower, decorator
4029 82nd Street Newtown 9-3430

BRIGHTON LAUNDRY
Hand Finished Service
12c per pound
5c extra for shirts
3766 88th Street Hav. 9-2690

FIELDS
LADIES' · BOYS' · GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS — POULTRY
SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8411

LEUCHTEN & THONEBE
Manufacturers of
High Grade Candies, Fruit Sherbets and Ice Cream
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
3766 82ND STREET HAV. 9-9414

WALLACE NICOLL
INSURANCE
of All Types
3325 83rd Street Newtown 9-6921

JAMAICA

Spirella Foundation Garments
Youthful Lines with Complete Comfort
NO RIDING UP MADE TO MEASURE
WILL LAUNDER PERFECTLY
Phone for Demonstration Republic 9-0121
CLARA E. WENNER 90-07 182 Place

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4220

NEW YORK

Long Island

LITTLE NECK

Are You Having a Party?
For 8 or for 80, we can make to order Bisque Tortoni, Individual Molds or Melon Molds
HOME-MADE ICE CREAM AND CANDIES
DELICIOUS SODAS AND SUNDAES
DREVES 253-24 Northern Blvd.
We Deliver Tel. Bayside 2534

LYNBROOK

CLEAVER BROS. CORP.
Socony Products
Complete Automotive Service
Sunrise Highway and Roosevelt Street
Tel. Lyn. 9876

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lynbrook 3824
All work done by competent operators. You will enjoy the atmosphere.

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

J. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Next to Queens Boro Electric Co.

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

C. George Gould
Manager
55 Main Street
East Rockaway
Phone Lyn 9747

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones (Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

QUEENS VILLAGE

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
Code Number 31-78
"Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing"
WE BUY OLD GOLD
Jamaica Ave., Queens Village N. Y. 217-02
Tishman's
Diamonds Re-Set While You Wait

RICHMOND HILL

LUCK & SCHMITT DELICATESSEN

Specializing in
HOME COOKING and BAKING
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4001
We stock many Monitor-advertised items including
Heinz Food Products

BE ECONOMICAL
HAMS Virginia style roasted free of charge.
HOUSEWIVES: Remember, on each roast we prepare for you there is a great saving, not alone on gas, but also on the ingredients that go to make up the various gravies. If you are not yet a satisfied customer of our unique service, try at once and save time and money for yourself
Everbest Pork Provision Co.
120-13 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0861
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0456

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
CATERERS
A Dinner of the Better Kind
113-05 JAMAICA AVENUE

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
Lauretton 8-2357, 8-2555

• LIPSCHUTZ •
Stationers
FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
114-10 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone Richmond Hill 2-4559
Next to Bank of Manhattan Co.

J. J. AGNES
Optometrist
108-06 Jamaica Avenue
PHONE RICH. HILL 2-5769

You are cordially invited to visit the checker pastry shop
for the finest Pastries, Cakes, Pies and Cookies of the real home made kind.
We take orders for Special Cakes.
MARIE BUTTNER
Phone Virginia 7-0219 117-10 Jamaica Ave.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

Telephone Virginia 7-9601
PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
The Home of Home Cooking
Beardsley's Prepared Mustard
108-14 LIBERTY AVE.

RICHMOND HILL
Ridgewood

Rose BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVING A SPECIALTY
HEgeman 3-7066
61-01 Myrtle Avenue
Cor. Fresh Pond Road
Above Hollywood Clothes Shop

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Exclusive But Not Expensive
GELLER'S
Curtains - Linens - Spreads
Phone Virginia 7-10113
91-17 JAMAICA AVENUE

Parkway Specialty Shop
CORSETIERES
Gloves—Hosiery
Bryn Mawr and Satin Dasche' Underwear
L'Airlon Cotton Frocks
HEADY & TREMMEL
3010 JAMAICA AVE. Tel. Virginia 1380

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place. 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Doris Hand Laundry
Wearing Apparel Hand Ironed
Curtains and Blankets Done Reasonably
Tel. Rockville Centre 3944
23 South Park Ave.

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
USL BATTERY SERVICE
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3677

MINART SHOPPE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
CANDY AGENCY
Perfumes Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

EXPERT DRY CLEANING
One-Day Service
No Shrinkage, Fading or Odor
Call and Delivery
MERRETT CLEANERS
60 N. Village Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 133

THE MAX Beauty Salon
Is Long Island's Finest
For an appointment call
ROCKVILLE CENTRE 4036
40 SOUTH PARK AVENUE

Permanent Wave of Distinction
PLAZA BEAUTY SHOP
274A Merrick Rd. Tel. Rockville Centre 21

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE and NEW ST. MAMARONECK N Y
"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
101 MAMARONECK AVENUE
MADE TO ORDER
Ladies' Coats, Men's Clothes
Furs Glazed and Repaired

MOUNT VERNON

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving Packing Storage
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
27-33 S. 6th Ave. Phone OAK 8802

F. E. HOLMES & SON
P. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVE.
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
69 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel Harlem 7-0956

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

Oldest Established Jewelers in Mount Vernon
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM STERLING SILVER and COMMUNITY CHINA
GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's

Greeting Cards
You'll Be Proud to Send
Printed with your name in Silver or Gold as low as $1.75 for 25 Cards.
FRED C. ROSCHER
19 FOURTH AVENUE Oakwood 7410

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

VANPRAAG'S SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY and FOWNES GLOVES
For Appointment
Phone OAK 3154 45 PROSPECT AVE.

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6300
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

WILLIAM J. FEE COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 15 So. 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks 4-3943 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Maison Guinness
All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
13 STEVENS AVENUE
PROCTOR BUILDING
Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday Evenings.

"The Knolls"
RICH AND ELM AVENUES
Telephone Hillcrest 4333
Luncheon, Dinner, Sunday Dinner
The Knolls has pleased the discriminating residents of Westchester County for the past ten years.
Ideal Accommodations for Banquets, Wedding Receptions and Bridge Parties

The Dellwood Dairy Co.
You cannot BEAT our milk but you can WHIP our cream
PHONES—Mount Vernon .... Oakwood 6600
Yonkers .... Nepperhan 4200
New Rochelle New Rochelle 3232

NEWBURGH

Nash Sales and Service
Nash and Lafayette Motor Cars
172-178 LIBERTY STREET
STORAGE Tel. 3200

SINCLAIR Super Flame OIL FOR HEAT
Agent Sinclair Refining Co., Inc.
Andrew Ketterson
BRIDGE STREET
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
TEL. 3111

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway

NEWBURGH KENNEL SUPPLY CO.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs, Cats, Birds and Fish
360 BROADWAY TEL. 595-R

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22 Montgomery Street
Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 1408

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
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A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

CLAIM ADJUSTER
Thomas Gray
Represents Insurance Companies
Twenty-five Years' Experience
OPERATES SIX COUNTIES
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Tel. 2630

The C. F. S. Milk Co. Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Milk and Cream
Dairy Products
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NEW ROCHELLE

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

RUBY LANE STORES
CURTAINS - BEDSPREADS
BLANKETS and COMFORTERS
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
OTHER RUBY LANE STORES THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER COUNTY AND LONG ISLAND
550 Main St. New Rochelle, N. Y.

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LB COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

JANUARY CORSET SALE
15% to 30% Reductions
LA ROSE SHOPPE
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NEW ROCHELLE 978—979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
Established Since 1907
P. SCHUMACHER Pres.
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
461 NORTH AVENUE
Opp. Mayflower Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

WHY GO TO NEW YORK

FOR A NEW AND SMART COIFFURE
SEE
ERICH
365 NORTH AVE
TEL. N. R. 4356

NUROCO "CONE-CLEANED" ANTHRACITE
The most HEAT, with the least ATTENTION, at the LOWEST COST.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL and LUMBER CO.
370 NORTH AVE. N. R. 1000
Also Nuroco Heating Oil

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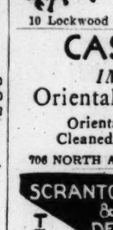
Mr. and Mrs. Walters
"The Happy Place to Eat"
HUGUENOT ST. AT CENTRE AVE.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
N. R. 6096

COLLOM'S



"Clothes for Town and Country"
Special Sale on All Dresses and Coats
10 Lockwood Ave. N. R. 5424

CASPARIAN
IMPORTER
Oriental Rugs of Merit
Orientals and Domestics
Cleaned, Repaired, Stored
706 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 5965

SCRANTON & DELAWARE COAL CORP.
EGG COAL 12.00
NUT " 12.25
STOVE 12.50
PEA 10.50
TEL. OAK 0200

RUDOLF
HAIRDRESSER, INC.
Latest and Most Modern Improvements in
ALL FORMS OF BEAUTY CULTURE
TELEPHONE: NEW ROCHELLE 2520
374 North Avenue (Near Lockwood)

I. B. COHEN
BOYS' CLOTHES *and* MEN'S CLOTHES *of* QUALITY
507 Main Street N. R. 7100

Bassi Freres
FLORISTS
478 Main Street New Rochelle 8700

JANE DRAKE SHOP
Mrs. Baruch, *Prop.*
SHOWING SMART, FEMININE GOWNS FOR EVERY OCCASION
12 Lockwood Ave. New Rochelle 912

Leonard Talner
Jeweler
JANUARY FEATURE!
20% Discount on All Repairs
565 Main St. New Rochelle 3592

SLOAN'S
HOME MADE CANDIES
NOVELTY GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
411 NORTH AVENUE
(Opposite Westchester Station)
Telephone: New Rochelle 8876
TELEPHONE: NEW ROCHELLE 3022

RETA, Inc.
Distinctive Gifts
PRE-INVENTORY SALE
20% DISCOUNTS
On All Merchandise During the Month of January
362 North Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday Wednesday Friday

NB None Better
Steinlein's HOME MADE BREAD
Baked Fresh Twice Daily
252 Patchen Avenue
(Between Fulton and Halsey)
Watch for the Baker's special.

EMIL'S
895 Flatbush Avenue
Corner Church Avenue
Steam Oil Permanent Wave Specialist
$5.00 Complete
3 Other Items $1.00 All Week
Buckminster 2-2195

Freda Beauty Salon
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9482

ANDREW J. SCHAEFFER
Choice Meats and Poultry
Butter, Eggs, Preserves and Canned Goods
430 TOMPKINS AVENUE
Tel. STerling 3-6470

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
Serving Brooklyn for 67 Years
7501 FIFTH AVENUE
SHORE ROAD 5-1600

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
(Continued)

SCHROEDER BROS.
GROCERS
ROUNDS STEAM PUDDING SPICED
1597 FLATBUSH AVE., COR. AVE. "H"
Orders Delivered—Just Phone
MANSFIELD 6-7620

PRINTING A Quality and Service That Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper.
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

Manhattan

The Funeral Church Inc.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel available without additional charge
Broadway at 66th St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

Phone RHinelander 4-6487
Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue
at 77th St. Subway Station
NEW YORK CITY

ANNA-MIA, Inc.

BUtterfield 8-4684
Ladies' Hairdressers
1192 LEXINGTON AVE., N. W. Cor. 81st St.
Our Famous Permanent, $6, $8, $10
Hair Coloring $2.50 up.

PORT CHESTER

SALE
MEN'S SUITS, OVERCOATS
21.50 24.50 29.50
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 NORTH MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's Famous
ANNUAL SALE
of
Men's Shirts
$1-dollar
Luckey Platt & Co.

INSULATE!
Your Home or Church against Winter's cold and Summer's heat with
EAGLE FLINT-ROCK WOOL
Rock Wool Insulation Corporation
2 CANNON ST. POUGHKEEPSIE 7210

We are now showing the *Smartest* of the *New Things* for Fall.
BROCK'S
HABERDASHERY SHOP
31 MARKET STREET

HEINZ
Always Fresh Canned
B. & M. FOOD MARKET
Phone 6160 FREE DELIVERY
EMMADINE FARMS
Golden Guernsey Milk
Give Your Children the Best Milk Offered to the Public
GAUTHIER MILK CORP
104 PARKER AVE Phone 5399

SATURDAY
January Clearance Sale
Throughout the Store
The Wallace Co.

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
390 Grand Avenue
Telephone Culver 515—9-12 noon

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

Carlton J. Gould
Funeral Director
486 Lake Ave. Phone Glenwood 481

J. E. Thompson
COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Headquarters for
Gifts and Candies
LUNCHES and DINNERS
38-40 East Avenue

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester
MONROE 6616

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

VAN INGEN
Fuel READING ANTHRACITE Service
COAL — COKE — OIL
262 ARNETT BLVD. GENESEE 2105

PROJANSKY
TAILORS—FURRIERS
for gentlewomen
Ready to Wear
39 EAST AVE STONE 337, 338

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinner, 75c and $1.00

DYERS Beck DRY CLEANERS
360 East Avenue 762 Monroe Avenue
380 Park Avenue 24 Leighton Avenue
CALL CULVER 150

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See GEORGE DIETRICH CO., INC.
8th Floor, Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg. or Telephone Office, Stone 78
Residence, Phone Monroe 225
Personal Claim Service Everywhere

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
GLENWOOD 144

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

SCARSDALE

DEPOLE PRODUCE MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Fancy Groceries Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products
54 GARTH ROAD Tel. Scarsdale 4028

Miss Foster
The Treasure Cleaner
Delivery Service
Clothing, blankets, comfortables, puffs, slip covers, draperies, curtains, laces and fine linens.
Knitted Garments and Suits a Specialty
Every garment given the most careful treatment here at my own plant, 126 Summerfield Avenue, Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. Scarsdale 2030.

Headquarters for
DU BARRY—*Beauty Preparations*
BY HUDNUT
BARNARD'S PHARMACY
7 Garth Road Tel. Scarsdale 3443-3482
Your Valued Patronage Respectfully Solicited

PLUMBING—HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
High Powered Vacuum
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

Radio Home Service Co.
INCORPORATED
Not Just Tinkering—but SERVICE
RCA Victor Radios
Sales, Radio Service
Music—Pianos—Tuning
15 Popham Road, Scarsdale, New York
Tels. Scarsdale 3296 Tuckahoe 5555

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866
Tel. White Plains 6978
ADELAIDE BARNES
COUNTRY CLUB SHOP
for care of the hair, face and hands
80 Hartsdale Road Hartsdale, N. Y.

SCHENECTADY

Special Sales of
STANDARD GRADE MERCHANDISE
Make it Imperative for you to Shop at
WALLACE'S—*NOW*
417 State Street Tel. 4-7711

BOOKS
For Recreation as well as for Serious READING—Always Carried in Stock
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Schenectady Agency for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
95c to $1.95
The Carl Co.
430 STATE STREET Tel. 4-9111

WRIGHT ARCH PRESERVER SHOES FOR MEN

Barneys
STATE STREET
Telephone 4-8411

SYRACUSE

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

FINE CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4164

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

TROY

For Magnifying Glasses
of all kinds, consult
C. H. LIMERICK, *Optician*
236 River Street, Troy

UTICA

January Sale of Linens--Bedding
It's the time of year to check up your supply of these important household needs. January Sale prices mean a substantial saving on sheets, cases, blankets, pillows, towels, linens and many other items.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
MODERN FASHIONS *for* MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

BAKER the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
809 CORNELIA ST. / 208 GENESEE ST. Phones 4-3175

INSURANCE
Fire & Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Sales and Repair Service
SCHWENDERS
201-205 Columbia Street Ph. 2-5139
252 Genesee Street Ph. 2-8222

Kirk Sterling Silverware at 20%
Less Than Other Designs
W. B. Wilcox Company
246 GENESEE ST. PHONE 2-0018

WHITE PLAINS

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturday.
Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Picture Framing
In All Its Branches
Sport Prints—Flower Prints
Photographs Correctly Framed
GRASSEAU'S ART SHOP
16 Church Street

WHITTEN ELECTRIC CO.
62 MARTINE AVE. W. P. 3100
ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS
MAINTENANCE—LIGHTING FIXTURES and SUPPLIES

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET INC.
Fresh Fish
- Fresh Bluefish—15c lb.
- Oysters, Clams, Shrimp
- Scallops, Crabmeat, Lobster Meat

"Quality Foods for the Table"
15 Mamaroneck Avenue
W. P. 10200
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal and Wood
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 833

Storewide Clearance
SUITS
OVERCOATS
as low as
$16.75
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS

Quality . . .
- LAUNDERING
- DRY CLEANING
- RUG CLEANING

Phone W. P. 8660
SUBURBAN LAUNDRY CO.
INCORPORATED
53-61 Williams Street
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON

If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE Tel. 10483, W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

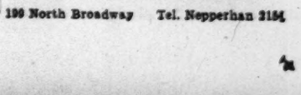
KNITTING?
Instructions given free with materials purchased. Made to Order Dresses, Coats, Suits.
Gerard's
118 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 3223

33⅓ off on Wool and Velvet Dresses
20% on Coats and Snow Suits
brother & sister
126 Mamaroneck Avenue
Opposite Altman's

Hair, Hands, Face Cosmetics
Frances Fox Method
Ruth Seymour Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
173 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 7213

January Clearance Sale
Coats—from $13.50 up
Woolen Dresses—$6.90 up
Daytime, Evening Dresses—$9.75 up
Juniors, Misses, Women's, Half Sizes
Gertrude Meyers Inc.
124 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 5921

Tune-up Your Radio
10 Services for $1.50
Phone W. P. 2012 for Details
RAY KLINE INC.
75 MAMARONECK AVE.



Complete Line of Toiletries
DRUSS'—ROEMER'S PHARMACIES
2 W. Post Road Tel. W. P. 1500
196 Main Street Tel. W. P. 260
Free Delivery

YONKERS

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
"Certified" LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
CURTAIN and BLANKET SPECIALISTS
- - Phones - -
Yonkers 8800 Enterprise 7002
Beverly 8800 Kingsbridge 6-8800

PIERPOINT'S MARKET
119 New Main Street
Tel. Yonkers 2575-2576
The BEST in MEAT - FISH and POULTRY
Ask about our Specials Wed., Fri., and Sat.

CHARLES
Fruit and Vegetable Markets
A store in your neighborhood
Call Nepperhan for All Stores 6300

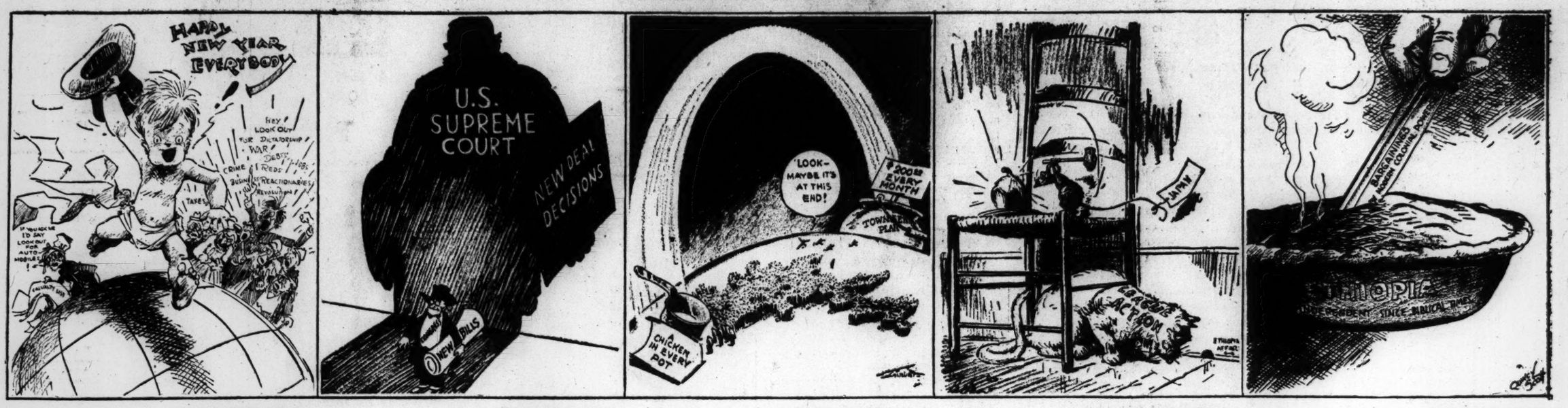
"Spencer" Foundation Garments
Individually Designed
MRS. A. W. ACKERT
199 North Broadway Tel. Nepperhan 2154

HAVE nothing in your houses that you do not know to be useful, or believe to be beautiful.—WILLIAM MORRIS.

Daily Features

GOD writes the gospel not in the Bible alone, but on trees and flowers, and clouds and stars.—MARTIN LUTHER.

Cartoons of the Week



—Ding in Des Moines Register
And May Happiness Increase With Age

—Homan in Newark Ledger
Overshadowed

—Talburt in New York World Telegram
Hope Springs Eternal!

—Sykes in Philadelphia Public Ledger
Too Concentrated

—Scott in Portland Oregonian
Must Pieces Be Made, to Make Peace?

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLS

Old Testament

No. 43

E. From Saul to the Captivities (continued).

Israel—Ten Tribes—
The revolt of the ten tribes was according to the word of Jehovah to Solomon, on account of his going after strange gods, I Ki. 11:11-13
The "Servant" was Jeroboam, I Ki. 11:26-28
Jeroboam
Son of Nebat, an Ephraimite, servant of Solomon, a man of valor, I Ki. 11:26-28
Ahijah the prophet predicts his being made king, 11:29-30
Revolt against Solomon, 11:26
Solomon seeks his life, 11:40
Flees to Egypt, 11:40; 12:2
Made first king of the divided Israel; reigned 22 years, during the reign of Rehoboam, Abijah and two years of Asa in Judah, 12:1-15; II Chr. 10:1-11
Sets up two calves of gold as objects of worship in Bethel and Dan, I Ki. 12:25-33
Warned of his sin by a prophet of Judah, 13:1-10
(Disobedience and death of the man of God, 13:11-32)
Persists in his wickedness, 13:33-34
Death of his child, according to Ahijah's prophecy, 14:1-18
Strifes with Rehoboam, king of Judah, 14:30; 15:6; II Chr. 11:1-4; 12:15
Defeated by Abijah, son of Rehoboam, king of Judah, II Chr. 13:3-20
Died, I Ki. 14:20; II Chr. 13:20
Succeeded by his son Nadab, 14:20

(To Be Continued Daily)

In Lighter Vein

Righto

The professor of law had been talking steadily for more than an hour, and his class was becoming a trifle restless.

"Take any article, for instance," he droned on. "When it is bought it goes to the buyer—"

"What about coal?" interposed a weary voice.

The professor gazed over his glasses at the interrupter.

"Well," he snapped, "what about it?"

"When coal's bought, doesn't it go to the cellar?" asked the youthful student.—*Swift's Gold Leaflet.*

Thoughtful

The train of thought is rather charming which led a little boy, when told not to mention a guest's amputated foot, to say, "No; and when I get to heaven I won't say anything to John the Baptist about his head."—*Unidentified.*

Today's Limerick

A young sprinter dug in his cleats;
For watching in fashionable pleats,
Was his inspiration,
Worth much perspiration—
And coaches can't limit such sweats.

Tabloid Readers

"Something exciting must have happened in Bologna."
"Why so?"
"Well, the papers are full of it!"

The Sign

"Are you a college man?"
"No, a horse stepped on my hat!"

Guess Again

13

Check (√) True or False

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. Is the United States populated to the extent of more than 30 persons to the square mile? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

2. Is the United States more densely populated than Mexico? (*Yes*.. ... *No*.....)

3. Does the Italian proverb "Chi va piano va sano" mean "He that has a piano is sane?" (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

4. Will the dampened head of an ordinary match remove ink stains from your finger? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

5. Does King George V have an official court jester? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

6. Was Ichabod Crane a character in the writings of Mark Twain? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

7. Are "mite" and "might" antonyms? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

8. Is it true that Washington Monument is more thon 300 feet higher than Bunker Hill Monument? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

9. Is a gerund an adjective? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

10. Did Addision make any contributions to the Spectator? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

For the Scrapbook

Music

Who hears music, feels his solitude
Peopled at once.
—*Browning.*

Arise!

Thou that dreamest an Event,
While Circumstance is but a waste of sand,
Arise, take up thy fortunes in thy hand,
And daily forward pitch thy tent.
—*George Meredith.*

Poetry

Poetry is the music of thought, conveyed to us in the music of language.—*Chatfield.*

Courtesy

The whole of chivalry and of heraldry is in courtesy.—*Emerson.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Bookplates

A YOUNG artist called recently on a group of teachers and offered to make bookplate drawings for them, on approval. He would attempt to suit the particular taste of each. A charge of $2.50 would be made for the drawing accepted, from which the engraving plate would be made.

The proposition was widely accepted, and the art work was very fine. No doubt this youth will do well in this pursuit; for everyone wants a bookplate, and most of us have never had time to choose a suitable one.—R. P. S.

Daily Anecdote

His Prize Essay

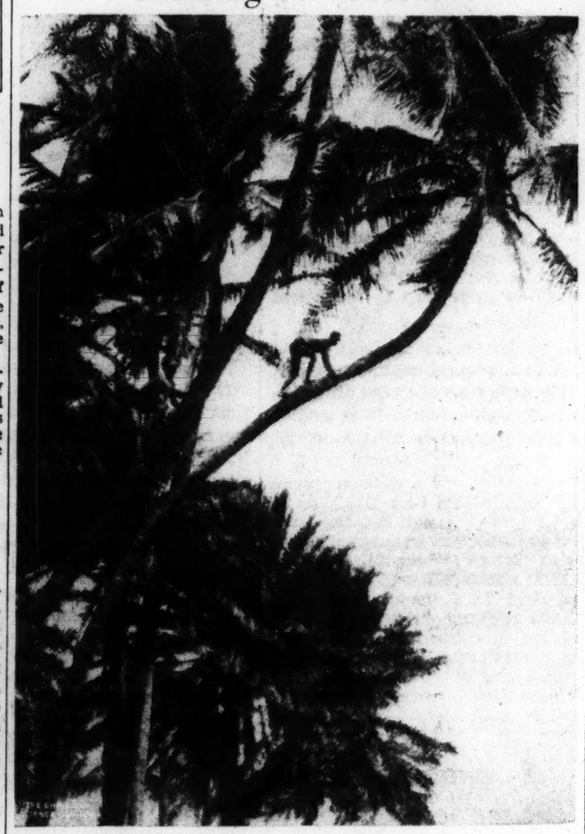
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NAPOLEON'S ambition to be famous first led him into literature. His first attempt at authorship, "A History of Corsica," having been frankly—and flatly!—rejected, he wrote two short stories, "The Count of Essex" and "The Masked Prophet." Only one sentence in "The Masked Prophet" is remarkable, and that only in the light of the subsequent history of the man who wrote it: "To what lengths can the mad desire for power carry a man!" Aye, it can carry him, an outcast, to a lonely island, the prisoner of a terrified world!

Two revisions of "A History of Corsica" having failed, he wrote two essays: one on "Love," and one on "Happiness." The essay on Happiness was entered in a contest for the Academy of Lyons. It ranked next to last. One of the contest judges wrote of it: "It is perhaps the work of a man of sentiment . . . too badly arranged, too uneven, too disconnected, and too badly written to deserve attention." Another wrote: "It might have been written by a man otherwise gifted with common sense."

That finished Napoleon. No more writing for him! "I no longer have the petty ambition to become an author," he wrote his older brother, Joseph.

Climbing for Coconuts



A Native of the Island of Samoa Ascending a Tree With the Agility of a Monkey. The Scene Was Recorded for the Monitor Camera Club by Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.

Brevities

Jackson (Miss.) Daily News: H. G. Wells is said to be the most prolific writer of the age. And all this time we thought it was Anonymous, Pro Bono Publico, Old Subscriber, or Steady Reader.

Asheville Citizen: You mustn't tell Willie, but two great nations are ruled by men who never got as far as high school.

The Shaft: The average man is proof enough that a woman can take a joke.

St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Tribune: A woman press-correspondent found Il Duce eating an olive. Before it was served to him, however, the branch had been carefully removed.

Punch: "There are two million cats in London alone," says a newspaper article. They don't sound as if they were alone.

Biflexions: The right angle for approaching a difficult problem is the "try" angle.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Objection to Officer

Question: At a special meeting two officers were elected. A group of 10 members objected to one of these holding office. A bylaw provides, "A special meeting shall be called at the written request of at least 10 qualified voters." The group of 10 presented their objection to the board; and the board, in an interview, informed the member of the disapproval of this group, and the officer resigned. Was this correct?

Answer: Obviously this answer cannot go into the considerations that may have impelled the objection of the small group or caused the officer to resign. However, there was nothing illegal about any of the steps described. An individual or a group has a right to be heard by the board. The rule about special meetings has nothing to do with that privilege. Also, a member has a right to resign an office. The group could not compel the resignation after the officer had been elected in the proper way, nor was the officer obliged to resign. If it could be shown that the one elected did not meet the requirements specified in by-laws, the election could be declared invalid.

What They Say

The Optimist

"The optimist is a better reformer than the pessimist; and the man who believes life to be excellent is the man who alters it most. It seems a paradox, yet the reason of it is very plain. The pessimist can be enraged at evil. But only the optimist can be surprised at it."—*G. K. Chesterton.*

Reputation

"It is often remarked that there are hypocrites in the churches—wolves in sheep's clothing. But remember that wolves would not want to appear in sheep's clothing, were it not for the fact that sheep have an excellent reputation."—*Vinton A. Holbrook.*

Forging Ahead

"A man can't do it who says the snow is too deep, the wind too fierce, the rocks too high."—*Dr. Russell J. Clinchy.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Very Pleased" (A. O.)—The inquirer asks if the replies to the following statements are correct:

1. I was very pleased.
1a. Was you really?
2. We were very pleased.
2a. Were you really?
3. I think I hear the newsboy.
3a. Is it he?

The replies to the second and third statements are correct. The reply to the first should be, "Were you really?" We say "I was" and "He was," but "You were" (singular or plural). If we had it all to do over again, we might discriminate between singular "you" and plural "you"; but, meanwhile, let us avoid "You was."

Now, to take up gratuitously a point which was not requested: We object to "I was *very pleased*" and "We were *very pleased*." The past participle in these instances retains too much of its verbal quality to be modified directly by intensifying words such as "too" and "very"—words which express a higher degree of the quality named. But, when "pleased" is a full adjective, and is used before the word it modifies, the quality of "pleased" may be intensified as follows: "Don't wear a *too pleased* expression"; "She had a *very pleased* look."

A verb, however, names an action; and, strictly speaking, the purely intensifying "too" and "very" should not modify a verb directly; in other words, insert terms such as "well," "much," etc. Thus: "I was *very much pleased* with the show"; "She was not *too well pleased* with the remark," etc.

Fowler, in his indispensable "Modern English Usage," says:

> A participle (in *-ed*) that *is* a participle requires *much*, while a participle that is an adjective prefers *very*. . . . The worst and the most venial misuses of *very* are represented by *I was very inconvenienced by it*, and *I shall be very pleased* (i. e., glad, happy) *to accept*.

Note that in "I am *very tired*" we see a participle which has become a full adjective; but in "She was not *very prepared*" we see a participle which retains too much of its verbal quality to be modified directly by the intensifying "very." Better recast to, "She was not *very well prepared*."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Horse's Friend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Philadelphia

EVERY day at noon a teamster used to leave his horse and wagon near a certain store; and the storekeeper made it a daily practice to give a lump or two of sugar to this horse. This went on for a year or more; and horse and storekeeper became such close friends that if the man would be standing at the door of the store, and the horse at his stand, he would come over and look at the man as if to say, "Well, here I am. Where is my sugar?"

One day a neighbor came into the store and purchased a large bill of goods. After he had given his check, he said, "Do you know why I am buying this from you?"

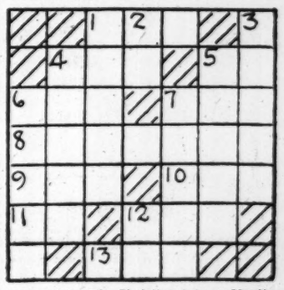
The storekeeper answered, "I suppose because we are neighbors, and also that you like our goods."

"No," he replied. "It is because you are kind to horses."

"Why," said the other, "I don't own a horse."

"Well," he said, "I do. And I have been seeing you befriending that horse of Frank's; and I have often said to myself, If I ever need anything in that man's line, I will surely buy it from him."

Crossword Puzzle No. 185



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Serpent
4—For
5—Musical note
6—Turn to right
7—Title
8—Finds
9—South American linguistic tribe
10—Grow old
11—Means of conveyance (abbr.)
12—Bind
13—Peruse carefully

Down

1—Genus of palms
2—Therefore
3—Analyze a word
4—Perennial plant
5—Vassal
6—Renown
7—Blemish
12—Preposition

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

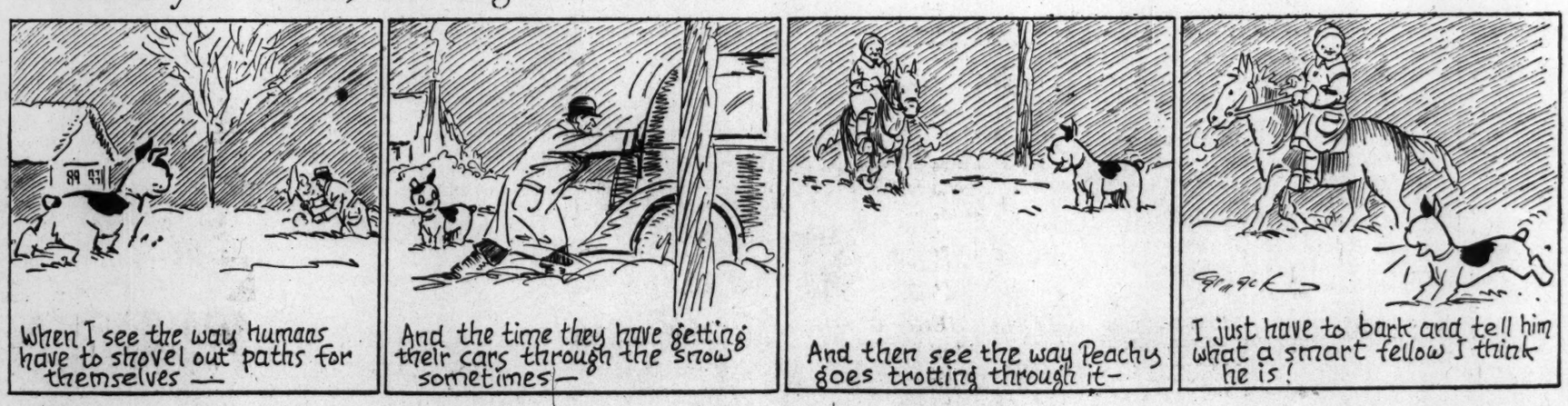
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*And Still No Name for That Parrot!*

By LE PELLEY

HAVE THE GIRLS NAMED THE PARROT YET?
NO BUT WE HAD A DANDY IDEA
WE ALL PUT NAMES IN A HAT AND DECIDED TO NAME HIM WHICH EVER NAME HE PICKED OUT WITH HIS BILL!
AN EXCELLENT IDEA —
YES, BUT IT WENT WRONG WHEN WE PASSED HIM THE HAT!
HOW?
THE PARROT THOUGHT WE WERE TAKING UP A COLLECTION AND PUT IN A CRACKER!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Credit Where Credit Is Due*

By CARMACK


When I see the way humans have to shovel out paths for themselves —
And the time they have getting their cars through the snow sometimes —
And then see the way Peachy goes trotting through it —
I just have to bark and tell him what a smart fellow I think he is!

Guess Again Answers (13)

1. Yes. With a population of 122,698,190 on its 3,026,789 square miles, the United States has a population density of 40.6 to the square mile.

2. Yes. Mexico has an area of 767,198 square miles, and a population of 16,404,025—or a population density of 21.4 to the square mile as compared with 40.6 in the United States.

3. No. It means "He that goes softly goes surely."

4. Yes.

5. No.

6. No. He was a character in the Legend of Sleepy Hollow, by Irving.

7. No. They are homonyms.

8. Yes. The monuments, from base to tip, measure: Washington, 555 feet, 5½ inches; Bunker Hill, 221 feet.

9. No. It is a verbal noun ("*Running* is good exercise").

10. Yes. He wrote for 274 of the 635 issues (1711-12).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (K) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Out Where the Fog Begins

COMBINATION of events such as the Jackson Day dinner and the AAA decision makes it begin to appear that the Democratic Party is now as much in need of a platform as is the Republican Party.

A few months ago it was generally assumed that the New Deal knew where it was going, while the G. O. P. was groping in a fog for a platform to offer in its place. The judicial veto of AAA, following that of NRA and throwing new doubt on the permanence of other new-deal acts, leaves the Roosevelt Administration pretty much at sea at the opening of the 1936 campaign.

The President and his Cabinet members undoubtedly are working earnestly on substitutes for the legislation that has fallen. Farm leaders may help them devise a new and affirmative policy in that field. The Administration can put little reliance on the now very doubtful Wagner labor act and Guffey coal bill in industrial regulation. The needed improvements in administrative details of the Social Security Act and other current undertakings evidently do not appeal to the leaders as offering spectacular campaign material on the social reform side.

One indication of the plight is the fact that Mr. Roosevelt continues to direct the thunder and lightning of his oratory toward "small minorities of businessmen and financiers" or "special classes endowed with great advantages of social or economic power" who "would 'gang up' against the people's liberties"—to borrow phrases from his Jackson Day address. A political appeal, of course, is in keeping with that occasion; and there is some gratification in the fact that this speech was if anything more moderate than his recent report to Congress on "the state of the Union."

The President was accurate in saying that Andrew Jackson "sought social justice and fought for human rights in his many battles to protect the people against autocratic or oligarchic aggression," and that he was the center of violent political passions because of his devotion to the cause of the common man. The battles of "Old Hickory" with the financiers of the United States bank would make good precedent for some of the current administration policies.

But Mr. Roosevelt discreetly did not mention one other phase of political history most strongly associated with the Jackson Administration; that was the inrush of the "spoils system." Its extensive revival constitutes one of the worst spots on the record of the present regime.

Nor did he refer to General Jackson's gruff defiance of the Supreme Court in the historic words regarding the Cherokee nation case, "John Marshall has made his decision; now let him enforce it." Instead, and much more wisely, he began with an impromptu preface to his text mentioning the "man who gave an immortal toast, 'the Federal Union,' it must be preserved."

Thus, too, did that fiery President of 1828 to 1836 discover by sharp experience the limitations of prudence on policies that set class against class or section against section in the nation. In sympathy no doubt he was with the South Carolina objectors against the "tariff of abominations," but when they went to the point of decreeing nullification he saw the clear duty of the Chief Executive to preserve the Union against passions that would at length cause it to crumble.

That responsibility rests on both parties in the current session of Congress and in the coming election campaign. On each lies the duty to formulate a platform and a program designed to serve not merely rhetorically but practically the best and just interests of the whole country and not merely of certain classes or sections in it.

Fascism in the State House

THE latest instance of pseudo-dictatorship in the Curley regime occurred at a hearing on the question of the soldiers' bonus yesterday at the State House. Philip Frankfeld of Boston, who said he represented 150 Communist veterans, was told by Senator Thomas Burke of Boston, chairman of the committee on constitutional law, that he would be ejected if he attempted to speak. The incident was precipitated by Representative Frederick H. Reinstein of Revere, clerk of the committee, who offered to resign rather than enter Mr. Frankfeld's name on the record in the customary manner and thus allow him permission to express his views.

This is not the way to expose and eradicate Communism. It does exhibit the temper and the methods of something that is a more imminent threat in Massachusetts today. That is dictatorship. And if Mr. Burke and Mr. Reinstein were to stand atop of Beacon Hill waving Red flags and disseminating Red literature, they could hardly promote both Fascism and Communism more than by arbitrarily denying freedom of speech to a speaker whose remarks would have done much less harm than the resentment aroused by their dictatorial action.

Checkmating War

TWO heads are better than one. And when an international problem is to be solved by collective action, the same may be said of navies. Signs of collaboration between the French and British fleets at this moment are therefore encouraging.

The substitution of French ships for British in the Mediterranean area is at least tactful. It removes from Italian sight a resented appearance of Johnbullying. It must lessen suspicion that Empire interests are being served ahead of League interest. And it should free the discussion of oil sanctions which is about to take place from a certain amount of anxiety as to how Premier Mussolini will act if events go against him. If it is unlikely he would attack British ships, it is still less likely he would fire on the more obviously friendly French.

So, despite the usual official protestations that the moves now being made have less significance than some observers attach to them, and that the cruise of the French squadrons has been planned for some time, the game of naval chess now being played appears definitely to be part of the international effort to checkmate war.

There is still room for the reminder, however, that great-power moves should more clearly follow, rather than appear to anticipate, League direction, and that all economic weapons in the arsenal of collective action should be used before military pressure is applied. For France and Britain to show a solid front in the name of law is something. To show also that they are not merely playing a duet but are acting in concert with definite League purposes would be about all one could ask at present.

"Can Do" and "May Do"

WHETHER they live in democratic or autocratic states, men do not live unto themselves alone. Absolute human freedom does not and cannot exist. Recognizing the fallibility of mankind, those nations called civilized have imposed upon themselves positive laws governing many of men's actions. Such government is a check upon the individual in the interest of society. Dictators decree "You must not"; democracies agree "We will not."

There is, however, a large domain—wider, of course, in democracies than in autocracies—where human action is not prescribed or proscribed by positive law. Lord Moulton, a noted judge and great Parliamentarian, Minister of Munitions for Great Britain at the outbreak of the World War, called it "the domain of Obedience to the Unenforceable." It is a realm, he declared, that lies between positive law and free choice, or absolute freedom. The first binds men's actions within certain limits, the other "includes all those actions as to which we claim and enjoy complete freedom."

Lord Moulton defined the domain which exists between positive law and absolute freedom as "the obedience of a man to that which he cannot be forced to obey." And he concludes that the true test of greatness is the extent to which the individuals composing the nation can be trusted to obey self-imposed law.

The British jurist was thinking primarily of nations. The applicability of his reasoning to individuals and groups is equally pertinent. In some states no law, for instance, rules positively that a man cannot indulge "reasonably" his desire for liquor and then take the wheel of a high-powered automobile, the driving of which today requires a high degree of care; no law rules that an unscrupulous newspaper, notoriously pandering to morbid curiosity, cannot invade the privacy of citizens' lives. Minorities may be tyrannized by majorities which use the parliamentary power they possess to enact legislation disregarding all rights of those minorities. Absolute freedom exists in these and a multiplicity of other cases. From this comes the false reasoning of many who, because they "can do," determine they "may do." To such the Golden Rule is a dead letter and *noblesse oblige* a hindrance to selfish purpose.

As men and nations grow in their respect for the rights of others, self-restraint will be seen as less a duty than a privilege, as the highest form of human law to which men can submit themselves. Governed by unselfed consideration for others, men will be truly self-governed because they will be patterning their actions on the Master's compassionate injunction, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

IT IS JUST a matter of time now until AAA in the United States will again mean the American Automobile Association.

India and Britain

Book News of the Day

MR. C. F. ANDREWS is an English clergyman who for many years has taken an active part in political affairs in India. His personal tendencies lie with the radical school of thought, and there will be many to incline to the view that, in his pleas for further reforms than have so far been conceded to India, he does not give enough weight to some of the handicapping actualities of Indian conditions. But none questions his sincerity, particularly in his efforts to secure cordial relations between the peoples of the two countries.

* * *

INDIA AND BRITAIN: A MORAL CHALLENGE (London: Student Christian Movement Press. 5s. net) is a characteristic example of his efforts for tightening the bonds between the two peoples. He is candidly stating the Indian viewpoint, but it is with a desire to promote co-operation in the serious racial, social and economic problems involved in the political relationships of the two lands. The book is dedicated to the new generation of men and women in India and Great Britain in the hope that they will approach the general Indian question devoid of the hampering traditions which have circumscribed the older school.

In a preface Mr. Andrews contends that the older generation in Europe has failed, and that as regards Great Britain the greatest failure has been in India. There will be many to dispute the argument. If the recently enacted legislation for the future government of India fails it probably will be because Indians are unwilling to seize the opportunities inherent in the experiment. The plea for co-operation which is an underlying feature of all that Mr. Andrews writes should be considered seriously in India, where non-co-operation has been raised to a fine art.

* * *

The book is valuable chiefly in putting forward in a succinct manner some of the main divergences of view which invest the Indian question. It is written in the form of dialogues between groups of British and Indian students and it is true that the lads find a common ground in their college that they rarely do in the wider field of Indian life. But little value is to be derived from attacks on a politician like Mr. Churchill, especially when these attacks are made by Indians. It was clear from the controversy in the House of Commons that that body shared Indian opinion in depreciating Mr. Churchill's policy. It is when he deals with the moral evil of subjection and questions bearing on Indian poverty that Mr. Andrews is at his best. A. I.

Stranded

Rome Sidelights

CROSSING the Piazza di Spagna, now renamed Piazza Maresciallo De Bono, I happened to witness the other day a scene which vividly showed that the change in public feeling in this country arising from Britain's attitude in the Italo-Ethiopian affair, is not so superficial as many people still think.

As is well known, Piazza di Spagna is one of the most attractive spots in the Italian capital. Parties of foreign tourists are generally conducted there in their first sight-seeing expedition. The guide with an undisguised sense of national pride would point out Bernini's charming fountain in the shape of a waterlogged boat, the magnificent flight of steps which descends like a graceful cascade of white marble to the Piazza below, the Keats-Shelley Memorial House, in which John Keats passed on in 1821, and all the other buildings which interest the tourist.

Now, however, the description of the Piazza is made on altogether different lines. I saw a small party of Italian tourists—foreign tourists, incidentally, have almost disappeared from Rome with the coming of sanctions—led by an Italian guide who illustrated the Piazza in the following way: "Here, ladies and gentlemen, is the center of the British quarter in Rome. It is here where the most noisy demonstrations against Britain have taken place; this is an English-owned shop which had the letters of its sign torn off by university students; that shop over there covered up its English sign with large strips of paper to avoid being wrecked; there stands an English tea room, formerly much frequented by Italians, but today boycotted by all of us." The Italian tourists seemed to enjoy the description as much as foreign tourists had been interested in the artistic attractions of the famous square.

* * *

Foreigners who are not well acquainted with Italian affairs are kindly warned not to draw hasty conclusions from what they see or hear in these abnormal times. The other day I had luncheon with an American diplomat who had not been in Rome for some years and who was anxious to get some inside knowledge of Fascist policy. We were to meet in an open-air restaurant at 1 p. m. My friend apologized for coming ten minutes late; he had been greatly interested in a demonstration of protest against sanctions near the British Embassy. The demonstrators, he told me, had been unable to get near the Embassy because all the approaches to it were strongly guarded by *carabinieri* and troops. "I did see, however," he concluded in a whisper, "two field guns quite close to the Embassy."

This final remark startled me and after luncheon I suggested an inspection of the "danger zone." The field guns were there. My friend looked at me quite seriously and I smiled. To his relief I explained that in the little open space of Porta Pia, only a few yards from the British Embassy, there was a Bersaglieri Museum and the cannons were just decorative pieces. I had to admit that seen from a distance the guns might easily be mistaken for modern war weapons.

* * *

A word which has completely disappeared from the Italian vocabulary is crisis. Nobody now mentions it. Its place has been taken by the word sanctions. Prior to last November the country's economic ills were attributed to the crisis. Now, of course, the blame is placed on sanctions, and on sanctions alone. One enters a shop and asks for something. "We are very sorry, *Signore*," is the reply, "but we don't have such an article; you know, these sanctions. . . ." Or else you may express surprise at the big price asked for another article, and you are very politely told: "But, *Signore*, now that sanctions have been forced upon us, how can you expect to buy the article at a lower price?"

Unquestionably an exaggerated importance has been given here to sanctions, because they could not have had such effect on prices after only a few days' application. Maybe shopkeepers think that sanctions will again provoke a crisis in Italy.

I beg your pardon. I had forgotten that the word crisis is no longer used in this country. PAUL CREMONA

North . . South . . East . . West

A Paramount Issue

By Frank L. Perrin

IN A SPECIAL message to the New York Legislature, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman defined what, in his estimation, is the paramount issue in his State. This is the problem of improvement of criminal law enforcement. Questions having to do with processing taxes, bounties to underprivileged industries or industrialists, agricultural quotas, treaty sanctions and neutrality policies, all take second place, in the estimation of the Empire State Chief Executive, because of the challenge which organized predatory crime has defiantly laid at the door of a less orderly organized society.

Governor Lehman makes it convincingly plain that the people can no longer ignore or refuse to accept the defiance of the public enemies and their sympathizers and defenders. There must be drawn, more definitely than heretofore, a line separating outlawry from those public agencies which have been provided to impose penalties and administer retributive justice. Now, as in the recent past, that separating line has been too indistinct and too confusing. The criminal who has found it possible to levy rich tolls has cunningly shared the revenues received with those in positions of trust and responsibility to a public who likewise has, all too often, rewarded them for services never honestly rendered.

* * *

It is encouraging that in his analysis of a situation which has become intolerable because of what he refers to as "the lengthening shadow of crime," the Governor does not hesitate to place the responsibility directly where it belongs. He indicts society itself for a laxness and an indifference which, combined, have afforded the opportunity which the criminal and the corrupt politician have been quick to embrace. The criminal-justice machine, he discovers, must be readjusted and its parts co-ordinated. It is pointed out that heretofore those who have sought a solution of the overshadowing problem have thought and acted in terms of police activity alone, or of prisons alone, or of courts and prosecutions, or of parole, and that attention has been given to the improvement of these separately, but without any effort to correlate their independent activities.

Yet it would appear that organized crime has, at least in a degree, correlated these very agencies which society has set up and which taxpayers maintain. It is now to be attempted, if the advice given is followed, to destroy all corrupt connections with or among these agencies. In summoning the Legislature and the people to enlist in this undertaking, Governor Lehman unapologetically declares that he refers not alone to the outright sale of public justice for a cash consideration, but also to the subtle system of barter which conceals the real elements of these corrupt transactions "while trading upon a multitude of social, economic and political ties."

* * *

It is here that the very core or center of official corruption, in this instance, seems to lie. The only protection against continued corruption, and the only remedy which will cure conditions now existing, is the assured higher character and unquestioned honesty and integrity of those who are chosen to operate the machinery and administer justice in the courts and in parole boards. It has been made quite apparent, in New York and elsewhere, that the difficulty in crime detection and punishment is no longer the failure of arresting officers to apprehend and bring into court those under suspicion or those who have been indicted. Nationally, and in many of the states, modern methods have combined to make almost certain the capture and detention of even the highly specialized criminal.

While still more effective means probably will be devised for the arrest of suspected offenders, the insurance demanded by an outraged public will not be realized until courts and juries are brought to a realization of their responsibilities. Governor Lehman, perhaps wisely after deliberation and with actual knowledge of abuses due to the miscarriage of justice, recommends that in the trial of noncapital cases verdicts of guilt may be rendered by a vote of five sixths of the jurors sitting, instead of a unanimous vote. Such an innovation could be made, of course, only by legislative action authorized by constitutional amendment. Criminals, it must be remembered, are strong defenders of the Constitution and of their own guaranteed constitutional prerogatives. The "hung" jury is the hope, next to probation or parole, of the guilty. Governor Lehman observes that the ability to escape conviction by a single vote on a jury, sometimes a dishonest and venal vote, has been one of the many resources of the criminal.

The hour has struck, in our experience with this single social problem, when the thoughtful and honest people of the United States must become as aware of their individual responsibility in dealing with and solving it, as the potential or hardened criminal is of his opportunity to prey upon the culpability or indifference of his neighbors.

The Wide Horizon

Government by Law

Excerpts from an article in Foreign Affairs, January, 1936.

By C. H. McIlwain
Eaton Professor of the Science of Government in Harvard University

[Second of Two Articles]

THE most pressing problem of modern government is the preservation of the delicate balance between order and liberty, so that the former may not turn into oppression nor the latter into license. Can it be done? One thing at least seems clear from both recent and earlier history. The democracies of the present world, if they are to succeed, must become less contemptible than they have been; that is to say, they must become more competent.

Disorder in the past has always been overcome by a concentration of power. It can be overcome by no other means now. . . . The serious problems of today require the same concentrated power that enabled the medieval king to enforce his peace in times of disorder. . . . The powers of our governors should be great, yet they must be limited. . . . Who is to have an eye on those governors themselves? Who shall determine when they have overstepped the bounds of the law which at once confers and defines their authority? Who, if not those technically qualified and duly constituted to interpret that law? . . .

* * *

If . . . the problem consists in making constitutionalism safe for the world, one method is suggested by the recent tendency toward autocracy. It must fit itself to "serve the vital necessities" of the people, in the phrase of Dr. Hans Frank, former Reich Commissar for Justice, and to compete successfully with dictatorships in so doing. Otherwise, dictatorships are likely to replace it. To serve these necessities, democratic government must have something of the strength, the decision, and the independence that a dictator enjoys.

In the United States such a concentration of power as this implies would, of course, be legally impossible without some amendments to the Federal Constitution; and the reformers are justified in demanding such amendments. These would strengthen the authority of law, for they would provide legal means of securing what men believe that justice demands.

Under our vast new industrial system it is felt that the old guarantees of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" must include more than they did under the simple rural economy of 1776 or 1787. They must protect men against peonage as well as against prosecutions; they must do more than merely make them equal before the law. These things are so necessary that they will be done somehow. True liberty will be conserved if they can be done constitutionally and within proper limits. If our exaggerated system of checks and balances stands in the way, then that "system" should be altered by amendment. . . .

* * *

We have, indeed, been illegally regimented in some cases, and fortunately the Supreme Court has so found; but we must devise legal means to end the abuses which provoked this regimentation, or worse is likely to follow. And it is under the shadow of these very checks and balances that some of the worst of these abuses have sprouted and flowered. When, for example, we see one branch of our Government, under pressure from a selfish minority, passing a bill they know to be vicious in the secret hope that another branch may nullify their action, we have the very *reductio ad absurdum* of all government and an end of all true responsibility.

Where responsibility cannot be fixed, corruption will inevitably spread and the interests of greedy minorities are sure to supplant the common weal. But there can be no responsibility without power and there should be no power without responsibility. Government, if it is to be honest and impartial and effective, needs to be restricted; but it must not be weakened. The principle of the separation of powers, valid and necessary if restricted so as to mean merely the independence of the judiciary, when extended too far into the spheres of legislation and administration, becomes a menace and an open invitation either to illegal usurpation or to actual revolution. . . .

* * *

None but reactionaries will . . . insist that law shall remain forever fixed and immovable regardless of economic and social development. The true conservative will admit the need of changes if they are sound and constructive. Indeed, he should welcome them, because they will heighten and not lessen respect for law itself. The one thing he can never safely tolerate is to see law undermined, even under the guise of Dr. Frank's "healthy public sentiment."

Against such insidious encroachments of despotism our chief reliance must remain what it has always been: a fearless and impartial interpretation of law by a free and independent judiciary. Our problem today, in a word, is to make needed changes in the laws, but always to keep them law.